The Bombay Gazette. 193

No. 7,167.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
including postage	„ 21 0
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including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

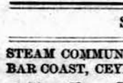
First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Ethiopia," 1,132 tons, 700 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 2nd March at noon.

	March.		March.
Leave Bombay	2	Leave Galle	8
„ Carwar	4	„ Negapatam	12
„ Mangalore	4	„ Madras	15
„ Cannanore	5	„ Coconada	17
„ Calicut	5	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Beypore	5	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Cochin	6	„ Gopalpore	19
„ Tuticorin	7	„ False Point	20
„ Colombo	8	Arrive Calcutta	21

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

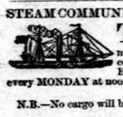
Up.	Mar.	Mar.	Down.	Mar.	Apl.
Leave Bombay	8	& 22	Leave Bussorah	26	& 9
„ Kurrachee	12	26	„ Fao	30	14
„ Guadur	13	27	„ Bushire	28	11
„ Muscat	16	30	„ Linga	30	13
	April			April.	
„ Bunder Abbas	18	1	„ Bunder Abbas	1	15
„ Linga	19	2	„ Muscat	3	17
„ Bushire	22	5	„ Guadur	5	19
„ Fao	23	6	„ Kurrachee	7	21
Arrive Bussorah	24	7	Arrive Bombay	10	24

The steam-ship "Abyssinia," 1,129 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on Monday, the 8th March, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

(With prompt despatch.)

THE fine A 1 Ship "Lady McDonald," 632 tons register, Captain Kennedy, having the greater portion of her cargo already engaged. For freight apply to GRAY, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

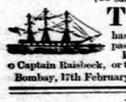
FOR ENGLAND VIA HAVRE.

(To sail about end of March.)

THE new A 1 Iron Clipper Ship "Talisman," 1,200 tons register, W. Bartlett, R. N. R., commander. This ship has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply on board to Captain Bartlett, or to W. NICOL & Co., Bombay, 8th February 1869. Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 1st proximo.)



THE A 1 Clipper ship "Erie," 1,010 tons register, Captain Raisbeck, has good accommodation for a few first class passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply on board o Captain Raisbeck, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents. Bombay, 17th February 1869.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.

5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind;
FOR HERE

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, or any other man.

LADY'S HIGHLY FINISHED SCISSORS, IN CASE, containing three pairs. Per case Rs. 7-8, 9, and Rs. 12.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SAUNDERS' SUPERFINE EXTRA THICK BLOTTING PAPERS.—The undersigned have just received a quantity of this most excellent paper, which they desire to recommend to the heads of offices as being quite as economical and far more cleanly than the common kinds.

Red, White, Blue, or Buff, per Ream Rs. 35, per quire Rs. 2.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

RAILWAY CURVES just received as follows:—

Pear Tree Wood by Stanley	per Set	Rs. 25
Card Board by Holtzapfel	„	„ 25
Zinc by Elliott	„	„ 40

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THERMOMETERS just received.

Plain Boxwood by Cassella	Each Rs. 2
Improved Registering Thermometers, either maximum or minimum	„ „ 12
Combined maximum and minimum Thermometers by Negrette and Zambra	„ „ 30

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

MONEY BELTS.—These will be found most useful to Travellers, as they enable Money and Valuables to be carried without inconvenience—strong fine quilted canvass strengthened with leather Rs. 4-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WHATMAN'S HAND MADE BANK POST WRITING PAPERS.—A supply of this favourite Paper just to hand.

Post Octavo	Per ream Rs. 11
Post Quarto	„ 20
Envelopes to match,	Per thousand „ 18

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE NEW EBONITE SET SQUARES by Stanley, Rs. 2-8 to 4.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CARD BOARD PROTRACTORS by Holtzapfel Rs. 4 to 6.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,567, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best F cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges ..... Rs. 750 0

A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings 600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Just published, Price Five Rupees, interleaved.

A GUIDE TO THE EXAMINATION OF INFANTRY OFFICERS

FOR

ADMISSION TO THE STAFF CORPS,

containing the Tests prescribed by Government General Orders, No. 531 of June 27, 1864, for admission to the Native Infantry,

BY

BRIGADIER GENERAL NUTHALL, Bengal Army.

Calcutta.—Thacker, Spink, and Co.

Bombay.—Thacker, Vining, and Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.
Through to Liverpool, 1st class, £67; 2nd class, £45.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Krishna," 1,500 tons, Captain H. Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 10th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with Straps,
½	„ Under Vests.	1	Maud.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	„ Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	„ Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
½	„ Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Cuthes Bag.
½	„ coloured Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat,
1	„ White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL.

THE magnificent and commodious S. S. "American," 1,900 tons, Captain Baker, having part of her cargo engaged, will sail in all this month.

The "American" is well fitted for carrying passengers, the saloon being extensive and the staterooms well and comfortably fitted, roomy, and airy, and passengers may rely on receiving every care and attention, with a table liberally supplied.

The vessel carries a duly qualified and experienced Surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

Bombay, 1st March 1869. G. F. PIM & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Rangoon," (1,776 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain D. Remmoldson, will be despatched for the above ports on Friday, the 5th March, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also passengers and cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 3rd proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 27th February 1869.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 6th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Goleonda," (1,999 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain C. I. Wilkinson, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also passengers and cargo for that port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 5th proximo.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 27th February 1869.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. "Salsette" has brought the cargoes of the following

Accounts:—

s. s. "Poonah," from Southampton, 30th January.
„ „ Bangalore," from Marseilles, 7th February.
Unaccredited cargo ex
„ „ Dalmatian," from Liverpool, 17th January, (remainder of cargo).
„ „ Delta," from Southampton, 23rd January.
„ „ Iberian," from Liverpool, 24th January, (part Cargo).

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 1st March 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Merwanjee Framjee," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery of their respective goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the ship's deck.

LYON & Co.,
Agents for Owners of the Ship "Merwanjee Framjee."

Bombay, 1st March 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Fleur de Lis," from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Thompson will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
1st March 1869. Agents for the ship "Fleur de Lis."

A EUROPEAN CUTTER WANTED for a Tailoring establishment in Bombay. Applicants may address written communications to "Z. A.," care of Manager "Bombay Gazette."

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET at Land's End, Malabar Hill—a fine situation close to the Sea—for four or five months from 1st May next: rent moderate. Apply to "R.," office of this paper.

INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.—THE SUN FIRE OFFICE, established 1710, continues to grant Policies, at current rates, on buildings and merchandize.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

FIRE AT CUSTOM'S BUNDER.—The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company, one of the oldest in the world, continue to accept risks as usual on goods and merchandize on bunders and in godowns. Apply to

A. C. BRICE & Co., Agents.

1, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

LOST, on the riding ground, on the afternoon of the 27th, or morning of the 28th February, a Bunch of Keys, 5 in number, on a steel ring. Whoever shall bring them to the office of the "Bombay Gazette" shall be rewarded for so doing.

Bombay, 1st March 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a large quantity of English Boots, Blankets, Oil, &c., &c., will be sold by Public Auction at the Commissariat Depot, near the Causeway, at 12 noon, on Tuesday the 2nd instant, and every subsequent day, until the whole are finished.

Terms—Cash; the lots to be removed forthwith.

E. S. WALCOTT, Lieut.,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 1st March 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for the construction of a Catch Siding at Khandalla.

Particulars of the work and form of tender may be obtained on application at the office of the Chief Resident Engineer at Byculla on and after this date.

Tenders to be addressed to the Agent and endorsed "Khandalla Catch Siding," to be delivered on or before the 8th instant.

WALTER KNOX, Agent.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and the Estate of Rughoonath Wittoba.

NOTICE.—Creditors on this Estate whose claims duly supported by vouchers have been admitted will receive a first and final dividend of Rs. 3-10-6 per cent. on the adjusted amounts of their claims on application to the Trustees on and after this date.

Vouchers must be produced by Creditors applying for dividends.

J. A. SHEPHERD,
J. C. TEASDALE, } Trustees.

5, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd March 1869.

OAKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK LEAD Mills, 172, Blackfriars Road, London, England.

OAKEY'S GENUINE GRAIN and FLOUR EMERY.

OAKEY'S EMERY and GLASS CLOTH.

OAKEY'S CABINET GLASS PAPER BLACK LEAD, &c.

OAKEY'S GOODS SOLD EVERYWHERE by Ironmongers, Grocers, Oilmen, Druggists, &c.

THE DUKE of EDINBURGH SAUCE.—The success of the season at the table, for its agreeable, warming, and stimulating qualities, is the DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE—it aids digestion, and for flavour is unsurpassed. Prepared by JOHN MOIR & SON, Aberdeen. Sold by all respectable Grocers and Oilmen.

*** Purveyors by special appointment to H. R. H The Duke of Edinburgh.

HEAL and SON'S IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, for all parts of the world.

SOLID MAHOGANY BED ROOM FURNITURE,

Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.

HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,

and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies

ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE

Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.

HEAL AND SON.

196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT

TO MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India: Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine.
Braunberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.
Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints See List.
Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.
Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
Charlis, the Wine to be served with Fish.
Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
East India Madeira, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.
Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.
Geneva, best Dutch.
Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.
Johannisberger, a récherché Cabinet Wine.
Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
Moselle Nonpareil, the finest sparkling, brilliant condition.
Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
Macon, cheap quality dinner Burgundy.
Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, medium quality.
Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.

(Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.)

Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.
Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.
Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.

(Unexceptionally good Terms.)

Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.
Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
Xeres Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.
Zara Maraschino di, a choice Liqueur.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively copied in India, we beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label when ordering Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being Wine Merchants in the fullest sense of the term, and firhands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders on orders of 30 dozens, are equal to growers' quotations, and in like manner, we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we ask a trial order, and solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

Traders indenting on us for not less than 100 dozens of any one Wine, (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the Corks if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood:

Clarets, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.
Sherries, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.
Ports, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.
Cognacs and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815, and in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars. Agencies—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

NOTICE.—BASS & Co.'s BEER in WOOD.—Orders can be registered at the Office of the undersigned for last October's Brew, expected to arrive about the end of March.

LYON & Co.

Bombay, 11th February 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Barclay and Perkin's Porter, bottled by J. W. Bridges and Sons, London.

Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen.
Pints, „ 3½ „

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs. 30 per dozen.
Whiskey	'Dunville's V. R.'	„ 18 „
Claret	'Medoc'	„ 10 „
Do.	'Lormont'	„ 12 „

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, J. Cockburn's and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry	Quarts.	Rs. 27 per doz.
Fine Very Pale	„	„ 27 „
Fine Pale	„	„ 29 „
Superior Port	„	„ 27 „
Do. do.	Pints.	„ 14 „
Brandy		„ 32 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

JAMAICA RUM.

Just landed a Consignment of

WHITE'S CELEBRATED RED HEART RUM,

in Cases of 1 dozen each.

Cash Rs. 21. Credit Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS,—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHARLES TOVEY AND SON.

Messrs Owen and Okell, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines:—

		Quarts 1 and 3 Doz. Cases. per doz. Rs.	Pints 2 Doz Cases. per doz. Rs.
SHERRIES.	Amontillado	28	17
	No. 2 White Capsule	32	19
	„ 3 Green Seal	24	21
	„ 1 Ruby Capsule	40	21
	„ 3 "Crowns" Solera	44	23
SAUTERNES.	Two headed Eagle	25	13½
CLARETS.	No. 4 White Capsule	15	—
	„ 3 „ „	20	11
	„ 2 c Blue Capsule	24	13
	„ 2 s „ „	30	16
	„ 2 Yellow Capsule	36	19
	„ 1 Two headed Eagle	40	21

Orders for the undermentioned shipments *(shortly expected to arrive)* can now be registered:—

Per "Noel," from Bordeaux,
Cognac, Sauternes.
Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,
White and Red Burgundies, Champagne, Cognac, Claret.
Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,
Champagne, Claret.
Per "Merwanjee Framjee," from London,
Hock, Moselle, Hollands, Geneva.
Per "Star of the South," from London,
Moselle.
Per "Hindustan" from London.
Islay, Malt, and Irish Whiskey, Old Tom, Port.

OWEN AND OKELL.

Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta.

Also, E. I. Bordeaux Pale Ale, bottled by "Parle," in prime condition Rs. 4-12 per doz. quarts.

SHERRY.

J. and C. WHITE and Co.'s PALE DINNER.

A sound light Wine for general use.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 22-8	Rs. 25

SHERRY.

J. and C. WHITE and Co.'s VINO DE PASTO.

A "light fruity" Wine.

	Cash.	Credit
Per dozen	Rs. 27	Rs. 30

SHERRY.

J. and C. WHITE and Co.'s SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY.

A high-class, full-bodied Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 30	Rs. 33

SHERRY.

J. and C. WHITE and Co.'s FINE MANZANILLA.

A first-class very dry Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 34	Rs. 38

SHERRY.

J. and C. WHITE and Co.'s LIGHT AMONTILLADO.

A soft, pure, delicate Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 38	Rs. 42

SHERRY.

J. and C. WHITE and Co.'s SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.

The ne plus ultra of Sherries.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 44	Rs. 48

TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

SOLE AGENTS.

Have received a fresh shipment of the above Wines, which they unhesitatingly assert to be unequalled, both for quality and moderation of price, by any Sherries imported into the Presidency.

Messrs. White and Co. are acknowledged, in the London market, to be at the head of their particular division of the Wine Trade, and the Agents confidently anticipate from connoisseurs and the general public the same unanimous confirmation of the superiority of Messrs. W.'s Liquors which has been accorded to them in the sister Presidencies.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

SEASON OF 1869!

THE VALLEY OF CASHMERE.

IMPORTANT TO TOURISTS.

Messrs. S. H. CLARKE and Co.,

Wine, Spirit, and General Merchants, Outfitters, &c.,

MEEAN MEER—MURREE—AND PESHAWUR,

respectfully beg to announce that they have made their usual extensive provision of every description of

WINES, SPIRITS, and STORES

to meet the requirements of Visitors to

CASHMERE,

who will find a great saving in time, trouble, and expense in providing themselves from either of their establishments.

S. H. CLARKE and COMPANY'S MURREE HOUSE offers great advantages to all travelling by that route (the one most generally used), as the expense of carriage from the plains is obviated—all supplies can be procured at a minute's notice, and carriage is always available.

S. H. CLARKE and Co.

have for many years carried on an extensive business with Cashmere, and their knowledge and experience enable them to successfully cater for the requirements of the visitors there.

To those Gentlemen who make any stay in Cashmere, S. H. Clarke and Co beg to intimate that they can forward supplies direct from Murree (the nearest European station), and have them delivered in one week from date of despatch. This will be found not only a convenience, but a great economical consideration, as the actual cost will be less than that of the Wines and Stores usually taken from other stations.

S. H. Clarke and Co. further offer their best services to all residents in Cashmere to procure and forward in any articles required, though not connected with their business, free of charge.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the Steam Factory H. M.'s Dockyard, a Brass and Loam Moulder. Application (producing Testimonials), to be made in person at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th February 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

GODOWNS TO LET, in Military Square, Fort. Rent moderate. Applications to be addressed to H. A. C., care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO be LET, an airy and large sized Bungalow, situated at Girgaum Back Road, No. 153A, next door to Rev. Mr. Wheatcroft. For particulars apply to Mr. N. M. Furloo, in next door left hand.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucius. Apply to

WALLACE & Co.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 3 Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY, Limited,—Is Liquidating.

BRIDGE'S SARSAPARILLA

CAUTION!

THE SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ARE

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

who, by a special arrangement, are enabled to offer to dealers the advantage of liberal allowances, to the public consumer, continually fresh supplies of the valuable remedy at reduced rates.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch manufactured at the price, Rs. 50, with guarantee for 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING and other CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks, with Calendar, Thermometer Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches, which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the ate Akola Exhibition.

Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French and German Jewellery.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Muiseal Boxes carefully repaired.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of lever action 8-day Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET and Co.

Established 1838.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.

6, Meadow Street,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.

ROSSELET & Co.

SPECTACLES,

EYE GLASSES AND EYE SHADES.

SPECTACLES

of the finest real Brazilian Pebble only.

CATARACT.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Mounted in best Blue Steel, 2, 2½, 2½, and 2¾ inch per pair	10 8	12 0
Mounted in best Blue Steel, 4, 4½, and 4¾ inch per pair	9	10 0

CONCAVE

For the relief of short sight.

(The power increases with the numbers—from 1 to 16.)

Mounted in best blue Steel, single or turnpin	per pair	9 0	10 0
Mounted in Gold, single pin	„	22 8	25 0
Mounted in Gold, turnpin	„	27 0	30 0

EYE GLASSES

Of the finest real Brazilian Pebble,

CONCAVE OR CONVEX.

		Cash.	Credit.
Single glasses, with rough rim, and hole for cord	Each	3 8	4 6
Single Glasses, mounted in Tortoise-shell	„	4 8	5 0
Double Glasses, (Spring Folders) Mounted in Tortoise-shell, with gilt steel spring	per pair	9 0	10 0
Double Glasses (Spring Folders) mounted in gilt Steel	per pair	9 0	10 0
Double Glasses, (Spring Folders) mounted in Gold	per pair	32 0	36 0

COLOURED EYE PROTECTORS,

Of carefully selected and perfect Glass.

BLUE, GREEN, NEUTRAL, and SMOKED EYE PRESERVERS.

Horse Shoe shape, with side piece, single or turn-pin	per pair	9 0	10 0

GOGGLES:

Of fine Wire Gauze, with velvet border, Elastic band, and coloured Eye Piece; in tin case complete	per pair	3 0	3 8

RAILWAY SPECTACLES:

Of fine Wire Gauze, with velvet border, and Coloured Eye Piece; mounted in best Blue Steel, single or turnpin	per pair	9 0	10 0

SPOON-SHAPED SPECTACLES:

Mounted in best Blue Steel, single or turn-pin	per pair	9 0	10 0

READING MAGNIFIERS:

For the assistance of aged or weak sight in the perusal of Manuscript or small print. Mounted in brass socket with hard wood or ivory handles, of 3, 3½, 4, 4½, and 5 inches diameter	Each from	4 8	to 20 0

EYE SHADES.

Single Green Silk	Each	0 14	1 0
Double Green Silk	„	0 14	1 0
The Occhiombra, Double, Black, Blue, Brown or Green	„	4 8	5 0

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.

Very carefully coloured and finished, for persons of all ages	Each	13 8	15 0

A sheet of remarks upon the uses of Spectacles and Eye Protectors on application to

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

| HOSIERY DEPARTMENT

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet. Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nom. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
2,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Ditto of Bombay New	545
3,750,000	1,000	all	11½ ps	Ditto of Madras	1650
800,000	200	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	280
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	300
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
800,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	850
125,000	2,500	all	13¾	Alliance Spinning	1650
50,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2300
1,100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	830
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Brooch Mills	325
120,000	5,000	all	...	Cowrie Spinning	1200
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1300
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	610
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1025
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1425

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	191.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	34
...	2,000	300	12	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	150
100,000	500	all	3 p. c.	Treasher & Co.	225

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
1,015,000	500	500	Jan. '5	Bank of Bombay
800,000	200	25	...	Do. Claims
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat
1,000,000	250	150	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k
2,000,000	200	200	Sept. '67	,, Trdg & B'nkg
2,000,000	100	200	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank
1,000,000	250	250	Mar. '66	Central Bank
500,000	500	200	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
...	100	200	May '67	Royal Bank
...	400	400	...	B'gal Cr'dit Mobilier
1,200,000	400	130	Apr. '67	Old Financial

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	2,000	1,000	...	Ag'lo B'd Warehouse	10
1,000,000	...	5,200	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	360
800,000	...	3,500	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	300
2,000,000	...	4,100	...	Fvsre Reclamation	140
...	...	3,500	...	Iron Shipping	200
...	...	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.		Rate.
London Bankers	6 months' sight.		2s. 0 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6	Do. do.	2s. 0 5/16d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents	6	Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight		99
Do.	60	Do. do.	98
Madras	30	Do. do.	99
China	60	Do. do.	216 nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112 to 112½
Five per cent.	108 to 108½
Four per cent.	93½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	98

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	11 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolas	,, 230
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 106-6
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16-7-6

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 1st MARCH 1869.

	Per Candy.
OLD.	
Dhollera Bhownuggur	245 to 246
Vingorla	233 to 234
Dharwar, Sawginned	265 to 266
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee Akote	267 to 268
Hingunghat	279 to 280
Broach	N.G. 267 to 268
Do.	M.G. 286 to 288
Veraval	252 to 254
Khandesh Barees	264 to 265

Ready sales 1475 Candies. Market dull.

[illegible] at Rs. 138 and 139.

[illegible] was bought at Rs. 240 per £20.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the Howrah Docking Co. was held to-day, when the Directors' Report was adopted, the accounts passed, and a dividend of Rs. 10 per share declared.

Two or three purchases of Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares were effected at Rs. 205.

10 shares in the Tirhoot Indigo Co. were bought, for a country order at Rs. 73 each.

25 Moucherra Tea Co.'s contributory shares were placed at Rs. 22½ each.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 1.

Hodgson, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Surat.
Vialls, Colonel, 95th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Cochrane, Major, 7th Fusiliers, on sick leave, from Dunpore.
Finch, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, to join, from England.
Raymond, Ensign, 14th Regiment, to join, from Australia.
Cornewall, Major, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Joyce, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Europe.
Barnes, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, to join, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 1.

Turnbull, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to join, to Bangalore.
Hodgson, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Madras.
Shuldy, Captain, 1st Royal Regiment, to join, to Cannanore.
Robinson, Major General, Infantry, on leave, to Madras.
Stack, Captain, 1st Light Cavalry, from leave, to Poona.
Southey, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Mein, Brigadier General, Inspector Royal Artillery, Madras, on duty, to Bangalore.
Kerrich, Captain, Brigade Major R. A., on duty, to Bangalore.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—1st MARCH.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d.	per ton.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal.	,,
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
Overland	Cotton	£8 0s. 0d. p. 40 c. ft.	
	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.	
China	Steamer do.	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 10 to 15 per chest	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6 per ton.	
Mauritius	Grain	12 annas per bag.	

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Premier	Merrithew	Boston, Oct. 16.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, Feb. 25.
	Prince of Wales	Nacoda	Zanzibar, Dec. 10.
	Orissa (s)	Babot	Hongkong, Feb. 9.
	Martaban	Fife	Glasgow, Oct. 21.
Mar. 1	Salsette (s)	Parish	Suez, Feb. 15.
	St. Fillans	Nelson	Liverpool, Sept. 30.
	Powerpine	Brogger	Liverpool, Oct. 22.
	Fleur de Lis	Thomson	Liverpool, Oct. 23.
	Siberia	Pierce	Liverpool, Nov. 5.
	Crassier	Cromwell	London, Oct. 28.
	Merwanjee Framjee	Pike	London, Nov. 6.
	William Ritson	Brough	London, Nov. 6.
	Bayard	Jackson	London, Nov. 6.
	Victoria	Bridge	Calcutta, Jan. 14.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Martaban (s)	Sharp	Kurrachee.
	General Outram (s)	Teasdale	Kutch.
	Andromeda	Dakers	Rangoon.
	Hartfield	Sorrie	Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Phlox, to Malabar Coast and Goa.
Steamer American, to Liverpool.
Ship Hindoostan, to Moulmein.

REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 28th, 7-10 P.M.—H. M.'s Steamer "Forte" sailed for Bombay last evening.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 24 Haddon Hall ..... Sullivan ..... Liverpool, Oct. 22.
Orwell ..... Gimblett ..... Bombay, Jan. 16.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 23 Koina (s) ..... Collier ..... Galle.
24 Walmer Castle ..... Berridge ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Feb. 24 Assens ..... Jepsin ..... Singapore.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

GUNTOOR, 1st, 8 P.M.—Office opened.

BELLARY, 1st, 3 P.M.—Imperfect communication Bangalore since 1 P.M.

KURRACHEE, 1st, 12-50 P.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 27th February, via Russia 23th February.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 9 o'clock yesterday evening:

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th February.

From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 23th and 27th February.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 28th February to 8 P.M. of the 1st March as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.°	Min.
From Kurrachee	7 40	0 10
,, Calcutta	5 55	0 47
,, Madras	1 9	0 20

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

° High max. owing to interruption Bombay and Surat and press of work.

Undelivered message in the Bombay office on the 1st March 1869:—

For Lombard.—From London from Anderson.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOW READY.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR MARCH,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway.
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Canal and River Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Dak Companies:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritsur Dak.
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Commercial Transport Association Company.
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

LEAHY—January 31st, at Trafalgar Square, Peckham, London, the wife of Mr. John Leahy, M.R.C.S., Bombay Medical Service, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SMITH—March 1st, at Maria Hill, Mazagon, the wife of Mr. J. H. Smith, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ASTLEY—STOCK—February 25th, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay, assisted by the Rev. F. J. Spring, Henry Edward Astley, Esq., to Edith, youngest daughter of Brigadier General Stock, Commanding Bombay Garrison.

DEATH.

TOWERS—February 26th, at 10 De Lisle Road, Byculla, Henry Thackrah Towers, aged 48 years.

NOTICE.

THE Power of Attorney granted by me to MR. WILLIAM ANDERSON MAIN during my absence from Bombay is cancelled from this date.

J. M. MACLEAN,
Proprietor "Bombay Gazette."

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 1st March 1869.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1869.

IN considering the subject of military reorganization, one cannot fail to be struck by the great difference between the paper and the effective strength of a British Army. This difference is due, in great measure, to the number of sick, but not altogether. A regiment, may, according to its returns, show a total number of 1,000 men, and there are, probably, of these 50 men sick. It would, therefore, seem to a civilian that the balance, 850 men, were effective combatants. The military man knows better; but even he, without a careful examination of the [illegible] cannot easily find it difficult to ascertain the exact number of men fit for duty. Besides the sick, there are the drummers, the pioneers, the staff [illegible] and clerks, the attendants on the sick, the doctors, and the officers' servants. These, in a battalion of 1,000 men, may fairly be estimated at 100 men at the least, so that the actual combatants in a battalion of the strength abovenamed would only be 850 men. That this difficulty of ascertaining at a glance the actual fighting strength of an army is a blemish in our military system, cannot be denied. There is also the disadvantage that civilians, either members of Parliament or others, are apt to form very erroneous ideas of the proportion of means to the object. They read in the papers that General Blank has an army of 5,000 men, yet after the necessary deductions he has really only 4,000. The French and Prussians have a much better system. To each battalion the former have what is called a *compagne hors troupe* in which are included the semi-civilians, the regimental workmen, and, in fact, we believe, all who are not *bonâ fide* fighting men. The Prussians form the officers' servants and the drivers of the regimental waggons into "the train." In short, to use the words of Hozier in his "Seven Weeks War," "Every one else borne on the muster-roll draws a trigger in action, so that the muster-rolls actually show the number of rank and file who are present, and do not include any of the followers who often never come up into the line of battle at all."

This passage is also suggestive of another reform in which we might well take pattern from the Prussians. We allude to the question of transport. "The train" of a Prussian battalion of 1,002 non-commissioned officers and privates consists of the ammunition waggon with six horses, the "montirung waggon," which carries the Paymaster's books, the money chest, and a certain amount of material for the repair of arms and clothing, drawn by four horses, a hospital cart with two horses, an officer's baggage waggon with four horses, and four pack horses, each of which carries the books of a company. Thus each battalion is complete in itself as regards all its immediate wants with the exception of food. Contrast this system with our own. In a British battalion of 760 rank and file on active service, the estimated number of carts and animals is as follows:—thirteen public pack animals, four public carts each drawn by two horses, three Military Train waggons, and fifty private bat animals for which the officers draw forage. In reality, however, a large addition of private bat animals or carts as well as, ordinarily speaking, a riding pony for each company officer must be added to the above. The French offer quite as great a contrast to ourselves as do the Prussians, and one instance taken from recollections of the campaign of 1854 affords a striking proof of the truth of our assertion. When the army first landed at Varna, a young officer of one of our infantry regiments marched less encumbered than any of his comrades. He had no riding pony, and only one bat pony to carry all his baggage, including his tent. On paying a visit to an acquaintance in a certain French infantry regiment he found that, exceptionally lightly equipped as he was, the French almost to a man beat him, the three officers of a company having only one pack animal and one tent amongst them, and no saddle horses or ponies. We trust that this discreditable difference between ourselves and other Continental nations may not be passed over by our military reformers without some attempt at applying a remedy. On a campaign an officer who is really a soldier in feeling and habits as well as in name, ought not to require more personal baggage than a small nest of kettles, a waterproof sheet, a small portmanteau, or carpet bag, and a small *tente d'abris*. When the three officers of a company are together, the separate small tents could be joined into one large one, and the resources of each nest of kettles could be clubbed together for messing; each officer, being, at the same time, complete in his equipment when on picquet or detachment. One good mule ought to be able to carry three officers' baggage. We are of opinion, however, that, unless in very exceptional cases, the Prussian system, somewhat modified, might be adopted, and that carts should be used in preference to pack animals, a few of the latter only being attached to each regiment to transport the baggages of small detachments. If the carts were properly constructed they ought to be able to be taken wherever artillery can go. Now, it is seldom that any force moves unaccompanied by artillery drawn in the usual manner. Of course when mountain batteries are employed, or a small detachment marches unaccompanied by any artillery through a difficult country, the baggage should be transported by bat animals. Carts and waggons are much more quickly and easily laden than pack animals, they occupy so much less length of road than the latter, and require, in proportion, a very much smaller number of animals for the conveyance of baggage, that, as a rule, the former are infinitely preferable. Further, there is much less chance of confusion with a string of waggons than with one of pack animals, and it is easier to find a good driver, rider, or leader of harnessed horses than an equally skilful muleteer. Again, fewer animals being required, there is less demand for forage. In short, the advantages of wheeled transport over pack animals are too numerous to be detailed in an article like this. In the above remarks we have only treated of campaigning in Europe and other temperate regions. These are, however, to a certain extent applicable to India also. Indeed, the baggage question is more important in this country than in any other, for in India the impediments of an army have assumed a development unheard of elsewhere. This fact is always explained by the climate, but in our opinion the explanation is, beyond a certain point, utterly unsatisfactory. In Algeria, which is also a very hot country, the French do not encumber themselves with a baggage train, which delays the march of troops, taxes the resources of the Commissariat, and demands ceaseless care and endless precautions on the part of the General to protect it from the attacks of the enemy. We do not for a moment mean to say that as small an allowance of baggage as we have declared to be ample in Europe, would suffice in India, though, reasoning from our Abyssinian experience, some might even contend that it would. All we assert is that the baggage in this country might be largely diminished without any injury to health, and with a vast increase to the efficiency and rapidity of movements of our troops. Three officers might well be required to occupy one staff sergeant's single-poled tent in time of war, and they might fairly be called upon to reduce their personal baggage to the following scale:—One medium sized portmanteau, a small nest of kettles, light, and a wooden trestle bed which will take to pieces and can be placed in the valise which holds the bedding, and an iron washing basin. As to the mess tent and establishment that should be rigorously interdicted on the field. Were this reduction carried out, the baggage of a regiment would at the utmost amount to one-third of its present quantity.

In connection with the subject of baggage is the question of the propriety of officers riding when on the march. We are aware that many eminent authorities consider that an officer should not only be allowed but compelled to ride on the march. The argument is that an officer's most important duties commence when the march is over, and that if he walks he will be too tired to perform these duties. With all due reverence for the eminent supporters of this argument we beg leave to enter our protest against it. The great additional number of horses which such a practice requires, the increased camping ground rendered necessary, the confusion caused by a number of led horses, if on the line of march an enemy appears in sight, the heavy demand for forage, and the addition to the number of camp followers, or the extra work thrown on the soldiers in having to look after the riding horses are all strong arguments against allowing officers to ride on the line of march. Of course if the arguments *pro* exceed in weight the arguments *con* there is nothing more to be said. Such is, however, we think, not the case, and further that there is a strong argument in favour of exactly the contrary system. An officer who walks can with a good grace call out to his wearied men to make an effort without fearing the half smothered retort: "It's very well for him to talk, he's not tired, I daresay." Now, we know from experience that nothing encourages exhausted soldiers to step out more than seeing their officer sharing their fatigues. When an officer walks they are ashamed to give in. Mutual [illegible] moreover, form a bond of union which [illegible] mutual hardships can. Another [illegible] of compelling an officer to [illegible] that he can watch and regulate the pace [illegible] only as all those who have [illegible] much know. But why should not the [illegible] walk and yet be fit to look after his men at [illegible] of the march? Even in India, where [illegible] are used, the officers' arms and accoutrements—he having no ammunition to carry—weigh much less than those of the men. He has therefore—assuming the physical strength of the officer to be equal to that of the private soldier—to have at the close of the march a balance of vigour which he can devote to the duties which then devolve upon him. Further, the officer is better fed and housed than the private soldier, which ought to render the balance of endurance still greater in favour of the former. That the physical strength of officers generally is fully equal to the demand which we suggest should be made upon it, is proved by the fatigue which they voluntarily undergo on Scotch Moors, Alpine climbings, and in walking trips to Cashmere. The supporters of the present system therefore fairly lay themselves open to the charge of bolstering up an established practice by foregone conclusions, and of setting the pretexts of indolence and luxury against the solid arguments of common sense, analogous experience, and true soldier-like feeling.

THERE is perhaps some slight exaggeration in the newspaper paragraphs describing the "find" of "Timour's library" at the India office. A discovery of some interest to Oriental scholars has been made, but its real value is still uncertain. About thirty years ago a large quantity of manuscripts was sent home to the India Office from Beejapoor. These were inspected by Professor H. H. Wilson, who declared them worthless, and put them aside. But lately a Syrian, who is engaged under the librarian in rearranging the manuscripts in the Library of the India Office, found that on several of the papers huddled together in the box from Beejapoor was the seal of Timour; and these have since been put together and bound in volumes. It is not yet known, however, whether they are original memoirs or only copies of historical documents already familiar to students; and the only evidence of their value, so far, is the offer made by an agent of the Pasha of Egypt to purchase some of them, on the strength of their having Timour's seal on them, for £12,000. The Library of the India Office is rich in rare manuscripts, the most precious of its treasures being a copy of the Koran written, as is alleged, by the son-in-law of Mohammed. This manuscript was contributed by Sir Henry Rawlinson, who obtained it in Central Asia.

MR. M. H. STARLING, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, who arrived at Bombay by the English mail yesterday, with the intention of practising in the High Court here, is the author of a work on the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code, of which the *Home News* of February 5th has the following notice:—

"Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. have published the excellent work written by Mr. M. H. Starling, LL.B., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, on 'Indian Criminal Law and Procedure.' The merit of this work, independently of excellence in execution, is that it comprehends all the statutes enacted by the Imperial Parliament, and by the Legislative Council in India on criminal offences. The penal code thus collected and collated is further associated with the mode of procedure in the Indian Criminal Courts. The result is a text book as indispensable in the practical administration of the law in India, as the analogous text books of English law and practice in England. Strictly a professional work, it is executed throughout with a conscientious regard to exactitude in every matter of definition or authority; and we foresee that it will obtain universal acceptance in the Indian Criminal Courts. The work is dedicated to Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., who was Indian Secretary whilst it was passing through the press; and it has also met the approbation of the successor of the right hon. baronet, the Duke of Argyll."

THE Secretary of State has declined to accede to the prayer of a memorial submitted by certain Chaplains on the Indian Establishment, that they may be permitted to retire on a full pension after a service of fifteen years.

WE congratulate Sir Leopold Heath on his appointment as one of Her Majesty's Aides-de-camp, information of which was received by the mail yesterday. This is some compensation for his recent reduction to the grade of second class Commodore, occasioned by the economical measures of the Home Government.

THE degree of distress in the Central Provinces seems to be greater than has been supposed. In the Raepore district 2,000 persons are employed on relief works; "they appear to have been conquered by hunger at last," writes the Deputy Collector, "and to have overcome their prejudices to working on the road." In Belaspore, also, the distress seems increasing; about Rs. 5,000 being employed daily on minor irrigation works.

WE learn from the home papers that information has reached the India-office that His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, in Her Majesty's ship "Galatea," will arrive at Calcutta in the course of his present cruise, about Dec. 10 next. The officer destined for the honour of attending the Duke during his stay in India is Major-General Sir Neville Chamberlain, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Bengal Infantry, now in Europe on furlough.

ONE of the three men carried off by the Bezootees in the late affair at Kohat contrived to escape. The Punjab Government, after receiving intelligence of the attack on the fort, directed that the Peshawur Mountain Battery should march from Abbottabad to Kohat. Our local contemporary has learned by telegram that the outrage "has been avenged by one of the most dashing affairs attempted on the frontier for many years." On the night of Feb. 24th a party of 400 men of the Kohat garrison, under command of Lieut. Col. Keyes accompanied by Captain Cavaghan, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, made a rapid raid into the Bezootee and Ootmankheyl Hills. The nearest of the Bezootee villages was surprised, some cattle plundered, and the enemy punished. The troops returned to Kohat the next day, having sustained a loss of two killed and twenty-five wounded.

AN interesting statistical item. The punkah-pulling in the barracks of the European troops in the Bengal Presidency will cost Rs. 69,578-11-6, during the ensuing season. This provides for 290 foremen, and 16,894 punkah-pullers.

COLONEL HAUGHTON, we observe, has obtained permission to establish a mountain fair for the encouragement of trade with Bhootan. The new station of Fallacotta has been selected as the most central spot, both with regard to the Bhootan passes, and to Rungpore, Darjeeling, Purneah, Julpigoree and Assam; and the Commissioner proposes opening the fair on the 15th January, 1870, establishing it as an annual event.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, 28TH FEBRUARY.

The Navy Estimates have been published, showing a decrease of £1,160,649 in the Expenditure.

From Barcelona it is announced that the Socialists have attempted a rising which has already been suppressed. The Carlists have been also dispersed and the amnesty is postponed.

LONDON, 27TH FEBRUARY.

The Duke of Argyll has introduced a Bill into the House of Lords to enable His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala to receive a salary as Member of the Bombay Council in addition to the annuity granted him by Parliament.

The Saurin trial was concluded yesterday. The verdict was for the plaintiff with £500 damages.

The Bridgewater election has been annulled, but that for Falmouth has been confirmed.

The Princess Christian has given birth to a Princess.

A letter of Mr. Beatson has been published advocating that British troops in India should be sent in greater numbers to the Hill stations.

Four District Superintendents, of whom Mr. A. C. Howard of the Bengal Constabulary is one, have been appointed in the Metropolitan police.

Government have decided to postpone the departure of the Persian Gulf Cable until after July, in consequence of the accident to the *Calcutta*.

General Serrano has announced in the Cortes the reappointment of the former Ministers, and has declared that the principles of the [illegible]

The Greek Government has notified that friendly relations with Turkey have been resumed.

The Homeward Bombay Mail of the 13th inst. reached Suez on the 26th idem.

LONDON, 26TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet.
Fair Dhollera 10d.
The Manchester Market is dull and heavy.
7 lbs. Shirtings 9s. 1½d.
8¼ ,, ,, 10s. 7½d.
40s. Mule Twist 1s. 3d.

LONDON, 25TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was flat, and prices were drooping.
Fair Dhollera to arrive 9½d.
Exchange on India 1s. 11½d.
The Bank of England returns for the week ending 25th February show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£9,375,000	Inc.	£125,000
Bills discounted	£16,375,000	Dec.	£250,000
Cash ,,	£18,375,000	,,	£125,000

INTENDED MEETING OF THE VICEROY AND SHERE ALI KHAN AT UMBDLLA.

(BY SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

CALCUTTA, 1ST MARCH, 9-20 A.M.

IT is stated that Ameer Shere Ali Khan will arrive at Peshawur in a few days, and that two regiments are ordered to Peshawur to assist on the occasion of his reception.

The Viceroy will probably meet the Ameer at Umballa about the 25th instant.

It is rumoured that the Viceroy will leave Calcutta about the 20th instant.

The Budget is fixed for Saturday, the 6th instant

THE BANK OF BENGAL'S AGENCY.

WHEN the mail of the 5th ult. left London the question of maintaining a Branch of the Bank of Bengal in Bombay was still under the consideration of the Council of India. We can state, with some confidence, that there is but one opinion at the India Office as to the inexpediency and absurdity of permitting two State Banks, in each of which a considerable amount of public money is invested, to compete with one another for the profits of banking business in Bombay. But there is this practical difficulty in the way of abolishing the Branch. The Bank of Bengal say—Before establishing our Branch at Bombay, we obtained the sanction of the Government of India for what we proposed to do; and you cannot now, without breach of faith, injure us by destroying a Branch which we should never have started without the express authority and concurrence of your own Government. The Directors of the Bank of Bengal further contend, as our readers are aware, that the sort of business done by their Bombay Branch is of a quite distinct kind from that which properly belongs to the Bank of Bombay. What amount of force there is in this argument we some time ago endeavoured to show; but there can be no doubt that the other difficulty raised by the Bank of Bengal is a very serious one, and may help to frighten the Government out of such moral courage as it may possess.

THE PROJECTED CABLE FROM SUEZ TO BOMBAY.

NONE of the shares of the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company, Limited, (Suez to Bombay) have been reserved for India, all the money having been already subscribed in London. The *Great Eastern*, under the command of Sir James Anderson, the Managing Director of the Company, will come on to Bombay as soon as she has laid the French Transatlantic cable, and we may expect to have the pleasure of seeing her safely anchored in our harbour, with the Aden portion of our cable on board, soon after Christmas. While the *Great Eastern* lays the line from Bombay to Aden, another vessel will be paying out the other section of the cable from Aden to Suez, and probably, barring accidents, the whole work will be completed by the end of January next. It is not unlikely that Captain Sherard Osborn will come out to see the [illegible] end of the cable laid on Mahim sands. The gallant Captain is reported to have said, when he left Bombay two years ago, that he would never return except for this very purpose, and he will take a natural pride in seeing for himself the completion of a work which would never have been undertaken but for his untiring energy and perseverance. The comparatively high charge, £3 for 20 words, which the new Company propose to make for telegrams to England, is excused on the consideration that the shareholders have no guarantee, and it will be gladly paid by the people of Bombay for the satisfaction of getting speedy and sure communication and being freed from the annoyance of having to send their European messages for any part of the way by Indian telegraph. There can be no reason why, with a well managed submarine cable, a merchant in London should not be able to send a telegram to Bombay one day with the certainty, in ordinary circumstances, of getting an answer the next morning; and if the Company can secure that this shall be done, and they promise that it shall, the Persian Gulf route will soon be abandoned to the Government employés who are always telling us of its perfections. Perhaps even they will, some day or other, be converted to a belief in the superior advantages of a line of telegraph which runs along the direct postal route to England and is not liable to constant interruptions.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

TRAVELLERS cannot fail to be struck with the change of opinion in Egypt of late years with reference to the Suez Canal. Only three years ago Suez itself was full of sceptics, who laughed at the notion of the Canal ever being opened for traffic, and declared the whole undertaking to be one of the grossest delusions of the age. Now, every one admits that the Canal will be opened, probably in October next; and the people even talk quite calmly of the new arrangements that are in contemplation for taking the mails and passengers through to Port Said. M. de Lesseps intends, it is said, to take the Messageries Impériales steamer, the *Donnai*, of 3,000 tons burden, through the Canal next November; and, if the *Donnai* can get through, there will be plenty of room for the largest of the P. and O. steamers. But these big ships will take two or three days for the voyage from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean; and this slow transit would not of course do for the mails. It is therefore proposed that the passengers and mails and small parcels shall be transhipped at Suez into swift steamers of light draught (like the American river boats) specially built for the service, and conveyed through the Canal at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. So that the whole transit would only occupy eight or nine hours. The heavy cargo would not be moved, but would come on in the steamer from Bombay at the slower rate of speed. If all this can be accomplished, it will be hailed as a great boon by the Indian passengers, to whom the journey through Egypt, over the worst railway and at the highest rates of fare known in the world, is now thoroughly detestable. The maximum toll to be levied by the Suez Canal Company is 10 francs a ton on goods and 10 francs a head on passengers; so that the total cost of the transit by canal ought to be much lighter than by rail.

MOZAMBIQUE.

AMONG the passengers from Suez to Aden in the *Salsette* were the members of the special commission sent out from Portugal to take charge of the Government of Mozambique. Colonel Fernando da Costa Leal, the new Governor General of Mozambique, is a Privy Councillor of the King of Portugal, and a Colonel of Engineers on the staff of the Army. Although he is the youngest Colonel on the staff, he has already won a considerable reputation in his own country—not of course so much as a military man, for modern Portugal does not afford her sons many chances of gaining distinction in arms—but as a vigorous and conscientious administrator. For [illegible] years he has served as a District Governor in [illegible] possessions on the West Coast [illegible] Africa; and, when the news reached Europe of [illegible] had overtaken the Portuguese forces in Mozambique, Mr. de Leal was at once selected as the fittest man to repair the disaster and put the affairs of the province on a good footing. He was offered the title of Count before leaving Portugal, but refused to accept any distinction until he should prove, by his work in Mozambique, that he was worthy of it. His first business will necessarily be to chastise the negroes who some time ago surprised and massacred a body of Portuguese soldiers in the colony. For this purpose he will have at his disposal a force of 2,000 men and a battery of artillery, sent from Portugal, Goa, and Angola, the European troops already in Mozambique and some native auxiliaries. The policy of Portugal is not to wage a war of extermination against the hostile natives, who are brave, determined men, but merely to clear the valley of the Zambesi and build forts where a frontier force may be stationed to keep the enemy within their own limits; but Colonel Leal will of course first attempt to restore the prestige of his country by compelling the natives to accept an engagement in the open field. He will be fortunate if he can bring the expedition to an end by fair fighting instead of having to incur the manifold risks of hunting an African enemy in the bush. When the war is over, and Colonel Leal has returned to the island of Mozambique, which is the seat of his Government, he will still have enough to do in reorganizing the administration and improving the material condition of the colony. Mozambique is rich in natural resources, and is capable of producing splendid crops of coffee, cotton, and sugar; but hitherto the country has been almost totally neglected. The new

him except the unfortunate circumstance that he happens to be a Loch. That family has benefitted immensely from the fact that it enjoys the powerful patronage of the Duke of Sutherland, who has a brother-in-law and an uncle in the present Cabinet. To begin again the practice of selecting particular families as recipients of good things is to excite suspicions that the old Whig custom of providing for the Grey's, Elliot's, Dundas's and Loch's is now to be revived. It is like getting back into the old rut which we thought we had altogether abandoned. Such will be the general opinion should the appointment be confirmed. I believe nothing more could well happen to the Government than that an impression should gain ground that their patronage will be exercised as it was in the days when the Cabinet was purely Whig, when even Lord Palmerston occupied a secondary place in it, and when Lord Minto was a personage. Mr. Gladstone has to bear a comparison with a political rival, who by the admission even of opponents made a good u[illegible] his opportunities on every sort of vacancy. [illegible] bring back the dreary days of Grey and Elliot nepotism, or even the appearance of them, would seriously impair the prestige of the Government when it can least afford to alienate support.

For there can be no question that the difficulties which the Cabinet will have to face in the coming Session will be very serious. The programme of measures already laid down comprises, the Irish Church, Amendments in the Reform Bill of last Session—chiefly relating to payment of rates and secret voting, national education,—the treatment of criminals, the reorganisation of the services, the reform of Bankruptcy law, the acquisition of the Telegraphs, and possibly also the purchase of the Irish Railways. Of course to pass all or even half of these measures will be impracticable. The Irish Church by itself will, like Aaron's rod, swallow up nearly all the others. What Mr. Gladstone's mode of dealing with the doomed establishment will be no one, I think yet knows, outside the Cabinet at least. I believe, however, I am safe in asserting that it will be as thorough as the most ardent voluntary can desire. The Church will be at once disestablished, the connection between her and the State will be entirely severed—so much at least we know. As to disendowment the difficulty is now one rather of detail than of principle, vested interests will be respected, and so will the list of private benefactions; no incumbent or holder of any benefice or living will lose a penny of his income so long as he lives to receive it. The Presbyterians who enjoy the *Regium Donum*, and the Roman Catholics who get £30,000 a year for Maynooth will receive a fair equivalent for the cessation of both allowances. But they will get no more—nothing in the shape of money, houses, or lands which can in any sense be called an endowment at the hands of the State. What, then, is to be done with the revenues estimated at something like £600,000 a year of the doomed establishment? First of all, as the property is of all conceivable kinds, and held by many different tenures, some exceedingly complicated, it is intended to appoint a commission of enquiry with the view of obtaining sure guidance for after dealing. The proceedings of the commission will be useful for the mere realisation of the ecclesiastical property and as tending to satisfy the members of the Church that all rights will be religiously respected, but they will only be supplementary to the main idea. Whether the property is at once thrown into a common fund, or its annual value capitalised will not affect the leading principle. That is, that no part of the proceeds should be applied to the benefit of any Church whatever, but should nevertheless be retained solely for Irish uses. What those uses may be,—drainage, reclamation, support of the poor, or education—is not yet decided, nor is an immediate decision at all necessary.

Such, I believe, to be the *present* intention of the Cabinet, but as there are understood to be two parties in it, the resolution may not be final. Some members of the Government desire to give the Roman Catholics and Presbyterians land for glebes and churches as the equivalent of what the Anglicans will be allowed to retain. Your readers will perhaps be surprised to learn that the most earnest supporter of this view is understood to be radical. Mr. John Bright. He is seconded by Mr. Chichester Fortescue. The strongest advocates of a thorough severance and of the total denial of any sort of endowment are stated to be Mr. Gladstone himself and Mr. Lowe. The latter, I believe, to be at present the predominant opinion. Whether it will continue so for another week remains to be seen.

Finance would in ordinary cases be the strong point in the general policy of a Gladstonian Cabinet, and, although the Fates are at present against any brilliant attempts in that direction, I do not think Mr. Lowe yet despairs of arranging a really popular budget. Everything depends on the extent to which Mr. Ward Hunt under-estimated the cost of the Abyssinian war. He put it at five millions sterling, but it is supposed to amount to nearer seven than five millions. Supposing the excess is two millions we shall just about meet that by the lower estimates for next year, as there will be a reduction of at least a million [illegible] about as much on the Navy Estimates. Should we save anything considerable in the Civil Service, and should the revenue of the current quarter show an improvement, there may then be a small surplus possible for 1869-70. That of course is on the supposition that we do not make a bargain such as the commissioners who enquired into the Irish Railway recommend, and throw away £600,000 a year on the barc chance of making it up at the end of a dozen years. Leaving such strictly extraneous demands out of consideration there is nothing to prevent Mr. Lowe, should the current quarter's revenue show a good increase from taking off the last penny added to the Income-tax. That he will strain every nerve to do so is quite understood. So many contingencies, however, may intervene to affect matters before the end of next month that it is impossible to speak at present with any assurance one way or the other. Economy, however, is the order of the day, and it is carried out with a steady and unrelenting energy which has thrown all the family of Barnacles into spasms of apprehension. Mr. Rathbone Greg's circular about the waste of stationery has been followed up by corresponding action. The authorities at Woolwich lately received orders to make the various clerks there use only half a sheet of paper for letter writing where it could be done! Surely this is making economy ridiculous. Britannia is not so confoundedly hard up that she need take to cheeseparing that would have done credit to John Elwes the miser, or to that penurious Scotch laird who on his deathbed grumbled that mould candles were lit in his room and observed that dip candles were "gude enough to see to dee wi." Following out the same policy the hours of work are changed at the Arsenal in order to lessen the consumption of gas. Deptford Dockyard is to be closed immediately and Woolwich Dockyard in August next. One of the reforms contemplated at Woolwich is, however, excellent. It is intended to transfer all the Marines from that town to Chatham, turning over the hospital to the Royal Artillery and taking the Herbert hospital at Shooter's Hill as barracks for a regiment of cavalry to be moved from London. It is *possible* that this alteration may result in the demolition of Knightsbridge barracks, the stalwart occupants of which would henceforth be doomed to partial rustication at Shooter's Hill. The public revenue and the public morality would both gain by such an arrangement, and Hyde Park would get rid of a nuisance and eye-sore.

It is now decided the Queen will not open Parliament in person. Her health is not good and she has a fixed distaste to public appearances and ceremonial. She, however, neglects none of her duties as a constitutional Sovereign—every statesman who approaches her vouches for that. As for reluctance to approve the policy of the new Cabinet, I believe nothing of the kind. The Queen leaves such things to her responsible advisers and does not dream of opposing the will of the nation. I suppose, however, that I divulge no State secret when I tell your readers that Her Majesty at one time felt a conscientious objection founded on the terms of her Coronation Oath to acquiesce in the abolition of the Irish Church. She expressed this feeling to Mr. Disraeli with her usual frankness, and consequently inspired that eminently moral politician with strong hopes that she would look coldly on Mr. Gladstone. Does this explain Mr. Disraeli's singularly confident tone last Session, and his boast last November at Guildhall *inter pocula* that he would be a Cabinet Minister that day next year? The fact, however, is that the Queen's cordial reception of Mr. Gladstone has quite delighted the Premier.

THE Post Office seems to have discovered a scientific man[illegible]. It has officially recommended a clever machine, invented by Mr. Sloper, to prevent the theft of stamps. This ma hine perforates the stamps with the initials of the persons using them, "thereby rendering them useless," writes Mr. Sloper, "except to their owners." How so? Suppose all stamps used in Somerset House are stamped with the broad arrow and a hundred are stolen and sold, how is the Post Office to know that the buyers are not Government clerks? Are they to open every letter?—*Spectator.*

"STEPHENS *v.* STEPHENS."—This case was before the Divorce Court on Jan. 29. The petitioner, who is the daughter of a general officer in the Indian army, married Captain Stephens, of the Bombay Lancers, in 1860. In April, 1866, she was living with her mother, and Captain Stephens went to her and asked for some money, stating that if it was not given to him he would never see her again. His request was refused and he went away, and has never since seen or communicated with his wife. She now prayed for a dissolution of marriage.—Decree nisi with costs.

A FACT FOR TEETOTALLERS.—In the course of his Sermon, on Sunday Jan. 31, the Rev. W Bradbury, vicar of Skerton, Lancaster, made the following proposal to his congregation:—"If fifty of you men are willing to sign the pledge after this service, I am willing if you wish it to do the same. It is a simple pledge: 'I promise, by Divine assistance, to abstain from all intoxicating drinks as a beverage;' and if fifty of you women agree to do so, my wife and my brother minister (the curate) will do the same." Nearly fifty persons took the required pledge that night.

THE CHALMERS TARGET.

THE Chalmers target was tried on February 4 at Shoeburyness with the most distressing results; every shot and shell from the 9-inch Palliser at 200 yards went clean through it. Even the target on the old principle, known as No. 29, stood the cannonading better, so that the late inventor did not succeed in proving that, given equal weights in two targets, the metal can be so distributed as to resist a greater impact than the solid plate.

LOSS OF THE S. S. "SYRIAN."

A TELEGRAM was received at Liverpool on February 4, from the British Consul at Corunna, stating that the steam-ship *Syrian*, Captain Potts, from Alexandria for Liverpool, had gone ashore at Corcubion Bay, near Corunna, and directly afterwards broke up into three pieces. Her cargo, consisting of cotton and produce, was then being washed ashore. The crew were saved. The *Syrian*, no doubt, encountered the full fury of the late gales. On her outward voyage she was ashore near Gibraltar, and was no doubt then strained. She was an iron vessel of 1,492 tons, with four masts. She was owned by Messrs. Bibby, of Liverpool, and was insured for £100,000.

PROMOTION IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE Secretary of St[illegible] ence from the Govern[illegible] Department as to w[illegible] were to be promoted [illegible] succession to each Co[illegible] sequent on the forma[illegible] rals of the Indian A[illegible] officers of the lower [illegible] Indian Army having already received the promotion due to the casualties among General Officers to which the officers of Artillery had succeeded, His Grace the Duke of Argyll sees no grounds for making promotions a second time in succession to those officers on their removal to the Imperial List.

THE DISTURBANCES AT THE CACHAR FRONTIER.

THE following intelligence has been received by the Government of Bengal from Cachar:—

"The infantry of the west column marched to Jalnacherra—its base—on the 18th February, where it was to be joined by half of the Eurasian battery. This column was to be under the immediate command of Brigadier General Nuthall who was to ride out and overtake it on the 21st February.

"The east column with half of the Eurasian battery was to march from Cachar on the 21st.

"This column was to be commanded by Major Stephenson, 7th Native Infantry.

"Each column is understood to have about 350 infantry.

"Colonel Nelson remains in command at Cachar."

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT IN CHITTAGONG.

IT is to be hoped, says the *Englishman*, that the recent outbreak of the Shindoos in Chittagong will not affect a very important experiment, which the Government had sanctioned on the recommendation of Lord Ulick Browne, the Commissioner. It appears that no less than 1,270 families applied for leases of lands in the level portions of the Chittagong hill tracts, with a view to establish villages and plough cultivation. But before this could be done it would be necessary for them to clear the jungles on the lands on which they proposed to make their settlement. To enable him to do this, the Commissioner recommended an advance to each family of Rs. 30, a proposition which the Lieutenant-Governor after consultation with the Board of Revenue, has sanctioned. If this experiment succeeds it will be attended with very important results, and may bring about an interchange in the system of cultivation and mode of life of the hill people.

DETERMINED SUICIDE ON BOARD THE SHIP "WALMER CASTLE."

THE *Walmer Castle* arrived in the Madras Roads last Wednesday morning from Calcutta, and the captain reports that the surgeon of the ship, Dr. Hearl, who was engaged to proceed in medical charge of emigrants to Demerrara, committed suicide four days after the ship left Calcutta. It appears that the deceased attempted first to poison himself by prussic acid, but was saved by a strong antidote. After this [illegible] had a strict watch [illegible] upon D[illegible] movements, who professed to be very sorry for what he had done and declared he would never attempt suicide again. The watch was not relaxed, but about two minutes after the captain left Dr. Hearl on the morning of the 16th February the unfortunate man seized a surgical instrument and stabbed himself in several places. He died in a very few minutes. The *Walmer Castle* was obliged to call at Madras for the purpose of procuring another doctor to proceed in charge of the emigrants.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE "REIVER."

THE wreck of the *Reiver* was the subject of investigation before a marine court of enquiry, at the Harbour Master's Office, Hongkong, on the 26th January. Mr. J. J. Francis, solicitor, watched the case on behalf of Captain Clifford. The court was composed of Mr. May, P.M., Mr. Thomsett, Mr. Duncanson, J. P., Captain Gillson, and Captain Overbury. It appeared that a court of enquiry had sat at Calcutta, and the evidence of officers and crew taken there, but owing to want of jurisdiction, the papers had been sent to the Hongkong Government. Captain Clifford was the only witness present in Hongkong. He was cautioned that he need not make any statement unless he chose; but he expressed his readiness to do so, and made it accordingly. The court then adjourned *sine die* intimating that the decision would be hereafter communicated to Captain Clifford. The court's decision, published in the *Hongkong Gazette* of 6th February, suspends the captain's certificate for 18 months on the ground of neglect.

A NEW NATIVE AIDE-DE-CAMP TO THE VICEROY.

THE Viceroy has appointed Subadar Major Sowbucus Awusty, of the 2nd Native Light Infantry, the senior Sirdar Bahadoor in the Bengal Army, to be Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency, in succession to Ressaldar and Sirdar Bahadoor Mahomed Buksh Khan, invalided. The following are the services of the Subadar Major:—

"Served at the siege of Asseerghur in 1819; at Bhurtpore in 1826, where he received promotion as a reward for distinguished gallantry; in 1828 was on service against the Bheels; in 1836-37 against the Koles; in 1838-39 with the Army of the Indus in Afghanistan and at the storm and capture of Khelat; in 1843 at the battle of Maharajpore; in 1848-49 with the Army of the Punjaub at the passage of the Chenab, action of Sudoolapore, battles of Chillianwallah and Gujerat, and subsequent pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans under Sir W. Gilbert. In 1857 was on leave when the Mutiny broke out, rejoined the regiment at Saugor, and rendered material aid in maintaining the loyalty of the regiment; besides being on various occasions engaged with rebels and mutineers in the Saugor district."

He is one of the few native officers of the Bengal Army, possessing a knowledge of English, and, though now an old man, has been employed in superintending the drills of his regiment up to the present time.

A TITLED LADY FINED FOR FURIOUS RIDING.

WE commend the following extract from an English paper to the attention of Purmanundass Jewundass and all other furious drivers. The determination of the London Magistrate to put down the offence should encourage our local Magistrates and police:—"At Marlborough-street, on Feb. 2, Lady Henry Paget was summoned before Mr. Tyrwhitt for furious riding in Hyde-park. Police-constable Cowell, A 226, said about 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the 26th of December he was on duty in Hyde-park, near the Albert-gate, when he saw the defendant on a high-spirited horse going at a furious rate towards Kensington-gardens. The horse was galloping at the rate of at least 14 miles an hour. The defendant returned through the Park at the same pace, knocking down a boy who was crossing the Row. Police-constable Ford, A 7, corroborated the statement as to the furious riding. There were not many persons in the Row at the time. The groom was riding as fast as the defendant, but as the witness considered the man was compelled to follow his mistress he did not summon him. Mr. Tyrwhitt said it was a pity there was not some place where persons could ride at full speed without endangering other people. The defendant must pay a fine of 40s. and costs. The solicitor who appeared for the defence paid the fine. The defendant was not present. Mr. Tyrwhitt said that if the boy had sustained any injury he could have his remedy at the County Court."

BOMBAY.

THE "INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE" for March was published yesterday.

TO A CORRESPONDENT.—"VOX et Preterhac Nihil" does not authenticate the letter he has sent us; unless authenticated it cannot be inserted.

MISS GRACE EGERTON.—We have to call attention to an advertisement in our front page, in which it is announced that Miss Grace Egerton, assisted by Mr. George Case and Mr. J. H. Willy, will appear for the first time in Bombay this evening at the Grant Road Theatre.

PASSENGERS FOR KURRACHEE.—The s. s. *Martaban*, Captain Sharp, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with the following passengers:—Mrs. Bowden, and three children, Colonel Southey, Captain H. Kingcome and officers, Miss Alexander, and Mr. Nicol.

SUICIDE BY WOMAN.—Yesterday Dr. Lumsdaine held an inquest at Balloo Syrang Street, on the body of Dhunbaee, a Kutchee woman. Deceased was last seen alive at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when she promised to breakfast with a woman of the name of Sutbaee, a neighbour. Sutbaee having waited for some time, went to call deceased, but found the door of her room fastened from inside, and on looking through a crevice in the door saw her hanging by a rope tied to a rafter in the roof. The husband of the deceased could assign no reason for her committing suicide. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased [illegible] suicide by hanging.

SUITS FOR CALLS OF THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK.

[illegible] be recollected that some short time since a number of suits came on in the High Court at the instance of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank against shareholders for the amount of calls due, and that it was agreed to hear the suit against Mr. J. A. Sassoon as a trial one, the defendant to lodge a written statement verified by his attorney. Yesterday the representative case was called on before the Chief Justice, and Sir Charles Sargent. Mr. Pigot and Mr. McCulloch (instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch) appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and Mr. Dunbar for the defendant. In accordance with the order made by Sir Joseph Arnould when the case first came before him a written statement was lodged on behalf of the defendant verified by his attorney, but as he had not been personally acquainted with some of the facts, and the statement was more of an argumentative character than a simple statement of facts, the Court rejected the statement in terms of section 123, Act VIII. of 1858.

The Court then proceeded to frame the issues, without a written statement, and they were to the following effect:—(1) whether the defendant was, on the 14th December 1865, the holder of 700 or other shares in the London and Bomby Bank and General Financial and Insurance Agency Corporation (Limited); (2) whether the call of £1 per share on each share of that Company was duly made as against the defendant; (3) whether due notice of that call was given to the defendant according to [illegible] of the Articles of Association; (4) whether the plaintiffs were entitled to sue for the amount of this call,—the defendant not admitting the statements in the plaint to the effect that a duly convened meeting of the directors of the London and Bombay Bank and General Financial and Insurance Agency Corporation was held at which the call was made; (5) whether the meetings of the 20th Dec. 1865 and 5th Jan. 1866 at which the calls were made were duly convened and held; (6) whether the defendant was, on the 24th May 1866 (the date of amalgamation) the holder of 700 or any shares on the plaintiff's company; (7) whether the call was duly made; (8) whether notice of the call was given to the defendant, pursuant to the Articles of Association; (9) whether the plaintiffs are entitled to interest on the said calls as claimed, and if so to what amount; (10) whether the Board of Directors by which the calls were made were duly constituted; (11) whether the defendant was induced to apply for and take the shares by the fraudulent misrepresentations of the Directors of the Company made through Alexander McEwen, one of the Directors, to the effect that upwards of two-thirds of the capital had been subscribed for in England, and that 5,000 shares only would be allotted in Bombay, and that certain persons were directors who were not in fact so, viz. Sir Henry Leek, Sir Edwin Pearson, Sir Frederick Smith; (12) whether defendant was deceived by fraudulent concealment of the fact that Allarukia Peerbhoy and Alladin Jan Mahomed were directors; and (13) whether the name of the defendant was on the register of shareholders at the commencement of the suit as the holder of 7,00 or any other number of the suit

Mr. Pigot then asked for a number of shares? to take evidence on these i[illegible] Commission to England as the materials for this issues. Mr. Dunbar joned, but it was arranged that application were not in Court in Chambers on any the application should be [illegible] ther day.

INSOLVENT [illegible]BTORS' COURT.—1ST MARCH.

[illegible] COMMISSIONER.)

RE COWASJEE MERWANJEE.

THIS was the petitioner's second insolvency and his liabilities amounted to Rs. 552. He was a livery stable-keeper, and heavy losses and the extortionate rates of interest charged by Marwaree creditors drove him into the profession of a carpenter. Since then he admitted having spent Rs. 400 on the marriage of his sister. The Commissioner adjourned his discharge for three months without protection.

RE THOMAS BURKE.

The liabilities amounted to Rs. 6,184, the good assets to Rs. 74, and the bad assets to Rs. 2,237. The insolvent was some time ago an overseer in the service of the Municipality, but became a contractor, and sustained losses. He had been in jail for fourteen days, and there being no opposition his discharge was granted.

RE KHETSEY DEWJEE AND ANOTHER.

The liabilities amounted to Rs. 1,53,471, the good assets were Rs. 2,192, and the bad assets Rs. 1,34,604. The insolvents were the members of a native firm, were large shippers of cotton, and started in business with a capital of two lacs of rupees. In 1866, the other partners passed through the Court, while the insolvents proceeded to their native place in Cutch Mandvie, where they remained until a recent date.

The Commissioner was of opinion that the insolvents had put in a clearly dishonest and false schedule; and that in 1866, knowing that they were insolvent, they marched off with all their assets to their native country, where those assets were probably concealed. He dismissed the petition, expressing a hope that the insolvents' creditors would put them in jail.

RE COWASJEE COOVERJEE.

This insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 23, 133 the good assets to Rs. 13,050, the bad assets to Rs. 1,750, and the doubtful assets to Rs. 300. He applied for leave to withdraw his petition on the ground that he had been able to settle with his creditors. As there was no opposition, the application was granted.

RE PESTONJEE CURSETJEE SIROFF.

In this case Mr. Leith moved that certain books and papers pertaining to the insolvent's estate, which were now in the custody of the Official Assignee, be returned to Mr. Wilson, a trustee of the estate under a deed, executed in August 1866, under which the insolvent assigned all his effects to Mr. Wilson and Mr. Gamble. Mr. Wilson, it was about to declare a dividend out of the assets in his hands, and he required the books and papers that were with the Official Assignee.

The Commissioner said he could not make an order before receiving a report from the Official Assignee as to how the creditors would be affected. Meantime Mr. Wilson was to have access to the books at the official Assignee's Office. He could not imagine why the assets were not brought into Court on the petition being presented, and as there probably had been an order, he thought it well to enquire into the matter.

RE ROYCHUND DEEPCHUND.

Mr. Scoble, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Co., stated that this petitioner was, on the application of the Asiatic Bank, declared an insolvent on the 18th January last, and he now moved that the adjudication be revoked and that all orders in the matter be discharged. Petitioner had filed no schedule, but presented his petition on the 18th January, and since then he had satisfied the claims of the Asiatic Bank and of most of his other creditors. The petitioner, he said in reply to the Court, was now at Nowsaree.

The Commissioner remarked he would not encourage persons going outside the Court and then seeking relief.

Mr. Scoble replied that the petitioner had not gone outside. He was only outside when the application was made by the Asiatic Bank. He had settled with the creditor on whose application he was adjudicated an insolvent; and that was sufficient for the present application. The other creditors might, if they liked, present another petition to have him adjudicated an insolvent.

Mr. McCulloch appeared on behalf of the Asiatic Bank and consented to the application.

The Commissioner said it seemed to him a very extraordinary state of things for a man to go out of the jurisdiction that way and then seek for relief. It was quite a novel case, and he would look into the matter. The application was adjourned until the next Court day.

RE RAGHOWJEE POONJIA.

In this petition Mr. Scoble, instructed by Messrs Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, appeared for an opposing creditor, Lukhumsey Baojraj, Mr. Dunbar for Messrs. Finlay, Scott, and Co. and Mr. McCulloch for the insolvent. The liabilities were Rs. 55,804, and the good assets Rs. 55. Mr. Scoble stated in detail the grounds of opposition. Some evidence was called and the insolvent was cross-examined at some length. The Commissioner then adjourned the enquiry until next Court day, committing the insolvent meanwhile to prison.

RE NOWROJEE DHUNJEEBHOY COORLAWALLA.

In this petition the Court at the last hearing made an order that the insolvent's brother, Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy Coorlawalla, should deposit all his books and those of his firm with the Official Assignee, for inspection by the opposing creditors. Owing to a clerical error in the drawing up of the order, Mr. Marriott moved this day that this inspection of the books in question be open to all the creditors. The application was granted.

The other cases were of no importance.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE BY FIRE.

THE largest fire that has been witnessed in Bombay for many years occurred yesterday afternoon, when the Post Office was burned to the ground. It was a few minutes after two o'clock when the fire was first observed. The Post Office—situated in Marine Street—was an extensive two-storyed building of a quadrangular shape, having a gate in front and offices on the other three sides. On the north side of the space enclosed by the quadrangle was the receipt department, and on the south side the despatch department, while the part of the building forming the east side of the quadrangle consisted chiefly of staircases leading to the upper storey. The open enclosure was used by the mail carts, which received and discharged the bags there. It was in a staircase at the north-east corner of the building that the fire broke out. The origin—as is too often the case in connection with Bombay fires—is only a subject for supposition and speculation. It was currently said amongst the bystanders that there had been an escape of gas, which had caught fire, and that this was the cause of the conflagration; and no little alarm was occasioned, particularly among the native spectators, by an apprehension that "the main" would blow up. We believe, however, that the story about the gas is not correct, though care was taken immediately after the commencement of the fire to turn off the supply at the meter. The most probable account is that the disaster was caused by some sepoys who were on duty at the foot of the staircase throwing a light carelessly amongst some waste paper lying there. It was there the fire was first seen, and the consternation that spread instantaneously throughout the establishment, amongst the native employés, is indescribable. Fortunately the English mails received only that morning had all been delivered in Bombay or despatched to the mofussil and other parts of India. There were, however, many registered letters, valuable parcels, &c., in addition to the documents, cash, stamps, furniture, and other miscellaneous articles of property belonging to the office. Most of the things we have mentioned were locked up, and there was great need of presence of mind on the part of the employés in order to save them. Those who happened to be upstairs in the northern part of the building when the fire broke out found egress by the staircase impossible, but with the instinct of self-preservation they were not long in fixing upon a means of escaping from the building. It was amusing enough to see the Hindoo clerks coming out of the windows, sliding down the shades over the windows below, and dropping to the ground—with a courage worthy of a better object. Both Mr. Stuart, and his successor in the office of Post Master General, Major Battye, were in the building at the time, and they acted in a manner for which we must accord them the highest credit. Mr. Stuart did all he could to rally his men; he reminded them that they were carrying away their keys, and tried to get them to stay and open the drawers and desks, &c., in which the articles which it was most desirable to save were locked up; but for once his commands were disregarded, and the exodus of fear-stricken Purbhoos and peons continued. There were some sturdy Tars, however, outside, equal to the occasion—eager in fact to perform some deed of daring—and they were not long in scrambling in by the windows and performing in a rude but effective manner the work which the Hindoo clerks might so easily have done by means of their keys. With their aid and that of other Europeans everything that was destined for the public was secured and saved. Such at least is the assurance we have received, and considering the rapidity with which the flames spread—a rapidity which had to be seen to be comprehended,—and the miserable cowardice of the Post Office clerks and other subordinate employés, it will be a matter for congratulation if it be found that the public has really lost nothing by the disaster. As is always the case on those occasions the property that was saved was rather roughly handled. The windows were speedily broken, and a miscellaneous mass of furniture, books, vouchers, letters, &c., which [illegible] thrown out, soon accumulated in the middle of the road. A man would [illegible] appear at one of the windows emerging from the smoke, and hand a mass of letters to some one outside, who would throw them in their loose state into the midst of the heterogeneous articles already accumulated. Next a Tar would appear, staggering under the load of a table, and pitch it on to the road, utterly regardless of the safety of its limbs. Breakable articles were treated in a somewhat gentler fashion, but in the hands of some one or other an awkward or precipitate movement was certain to smash them. Really, however, the value of the property lost or damaged in this manner was not very considerable; and the letters thrown out in the way described were all gathered up in a short time and carried in bags to the Town Hall. It speaks well for the diligence and hardihood of the men who toiled inside the burning building, that the offices were almost entirely emptied of their moveable contents. The articles about the safety of which there was any doubt were, the cash, which amounted we believe to about Rs. 7,000, and a number of documents the loss of which would occasion no little inconvenience though not intrinsically valuable.

We have already said that the fire spread with extraordinary rapidity. Within twenty minutes or so from its commencement an enormous mass of dense black smoke rose from the building, which must have attracted attention for many miles around. The flames soon spread to every corner of the building, with a violence which plainly showed that there was no chance of the old Post Office being saved. Intense anxiety was felt for two neighbouring buildings—one no other than the Custom House, with all its valuable stores, on the north side; the other the large building of the Bombay Hydraulic Press Company on the south. Fortunately there was between the Post Office and each of these buildings a pretty wide passage, existence of which, we do not hesitate to say, saved them. The fire however took a strong hold upon the sheds connected with the Custom House at the back of the Post Office building, where large quantities of valuable goods were stored. But we ought here to refer to the measures taken to check the conflagration. The first fire-engines that arrived on the spot came from the Dockyard; it was impossible, however, for some time to obtain a supply of water. A little while afterwards two steam fire-engines reached the place, but it was not till the Post Office had been thoroughly emptied of its contents that these could be set to work. When an abundant supply of water was obtained the hose began to play upon the building with noticeable effect. The scene at the shed behind the Post Office was a most exciting one. Banians, Borahs, and natives of all sorts were to be seen performing for the nonce the duties of ordinary coolies, amid a din which was deafening. By their exertions the greater part of the goods was removed to a safe distance from the fire, but two sheds and most of the property under them were destroyed by the flames—the sheds themselves falling down. An immense amount of assistance was rendered here, and also on the other sides of the Post Office, by large bands of seamen, who had been brought ashore under the command of their officers from the men-of-war and the troop-ship at present in the harbour. The men worked with a diligence and good humour which these well disciplined crews of English seamen uniformly display on such occasions. To them, we believe, as much as to any other class who assisted on the occasion was due the speedy checking of the conflagration. Sir Leopold Heath, we should mention, was himself present, and also the commander of the *Daphne*. There were also a number of military officers at the scene of the fire, including Brigadier General Stock and Quartermaster General Gell, and the street was lined for some distance with native soldiers, besides whom several working parties from the native regiments had been called out. Captain Robinson, the Superintendent of Marine, and many others from the Dockyard were amongst those present. Mr. Souter was in his place at the head of the police, acting with great energy; and of the conduct of the police, generally we can only speak in terms of high praise. It was also gratifying to observe a large number of gentlemen, chiefly from the mercantile houses of the city, assisting by their advice or their own personal exertions in the arduous work that had to be performed.

We cannot yet give our readers even an approximate estimate of the value of the property destroyed in the Custom House sheds, but they will be able to form some idea of the extent of the damage when we tell them that nearly the whole of the cargo of a steamer from China was either utterly or partially spoiled. The spirit stores which were not far off were fortunately not reached by the fire. As to the Custom House itself,—we mean the pukka building,—there was no damage to speak of done to it. The wooden shades and the frame work of the windows at the side next the Post Office caught fire at one or two places, but a liberal allowance of water from the hose which had been taken up to the roof of the building prevented the flames from taking a firm hold, while the wooden work was demolished from within as expeditiously as possible. At one corner a projecting part of the roof took fire, but here, too, there was no serious damage done, though the clerks in the Reporter General's Department, which is located in the part of the building that was most threatened, were seized with a fear of destruction and were about to throw out the records they had under their charge when they were stopped by one of their superiors. Mr. Lestock Reid, the Commissioner of Customs, who was himself present, exerted himself in a most creditable manner; and the work of the Custom House will in no way be interrupted by what has happened.

On the other side of the Post Office there was, as we have said, the building of the Bombay Hydraulic Press Company, an immense three-storeyed erection stored with cotton. A good deal of anxiety was not unreasonably felt for the safety of this building, and at an early hour steps were taken to remove the cotton from it. This work was done so effectually that in a couple of hours after the commencement of the fire there was not a single bale of cotton remaining within its walls. At the east end of the building, adjoining the sheds already mentioned, the fire took a firm hold at one stage, but it was checked in time. A large number of seamen were inside the building, and before hose were obtained water was brought up in buckets—through openings made in the floors—and poured on the places that were threatened with the greatest danger. And afterwards when a plentiful supply of water was obtained and the hose could be brought into play, it was attempted—and with great success—to quench the flames in the Post Office.

It was about half past three when the roof of the Post Office fell in, and in about half an hour more it began happily to be apparent that neither of the adjoining buildings would be seriously damaged by the fire. And so it proved. The flames within the ruined walls of the Post Office were also gradually subdued, for an immense volume of water was soon poured upon them from both sides, and indeed there remained little to burn. By six o'clock, there was little more left than a smouldering fire, and efforts were then chiefly directed towards pulling down beams and other parts of the building.

Late last night it was found that the two boxes in which the cash was kept had been penetrated and that the currency notes and office papers had been destroyed. Up till midnight a gang of policemen were in attendance with some of the fire-engines, and even then there was some fire among the ruins.

We are glad to be able to add that arrangements were at once made for turning Treacher and Co.'s old premises into a temporary Post Office. As our readers are aware it has long been proposed to construct a new Post Office in a style worthy of the city, but the scheme has been time after time deferred. We heard some profane gentlemen rejoicing that the wretched old building had been burned, and that Government would now be compelled to hurry on the estimates, and proceed at once to the construction of the new building. The old Post Office of which we have now seen the last was Government property; we need hardly say that we hope no time will be lost in giving us another.

STATUE OF THE LATE DAVID SASSOON.

OUR readers will no doubt peruse with pleasure the following extract from a home paper:—

"In the North Court at the South Kensington Museum has been placed a statue in marble, rather larger than life, of the late David Sassoon, the munificent Bombay merchant. This figure, which is the work of Mr. Woolner, is finally to be set up in a great hall which has been erected to the honour of the subject in Bombay, where, as at Poona, he built schools and hospitals with a portion of his enormous wealth,—doing such good works during his life, as well as by testament after death. The attitude in which the statue is placed is that of Oriental thanksgiving, as if for wealth of Divine benefits. The arms are placed close to the sides, and bent at the elbows, while the palms of the hands are turned upwards and the fingers free. The face is slightly raised, the eyes looking forwards. This attitude is eminently sculpturesque and simple, and in thorough accord with the costume in which the statue appears; this comprises the turban, cloak, voluminous girdle, and soft-textured inner robe. The whole is so simple, graceful, and thoroughly reverential in its expression that it at once arrests the attention of the passer-by with the charm of complete elegance and thoroughness of elaboration, which last is dignified by perfect breadth of treatment; so that with all the sculptor's obvious avoiding of effort to produce what is called effectiveness, the statue is more effective than a commonplace 'sensational' figure. Differing in this manner from the mass of modern English sculptures, this figure of Mr. Sassoon has the extraordinary merit of looking well and being thoroughly wrought out for all points of view, commanding well, being expressive in all aspects. The case of the attitude and simplicity of the design are [illegible] as well marked in the draperies which fall from the [illegible] shoulders backwards in the long, full, and rich folds [illegible] of woollen cloth, as in the front of the effigy. These [illegible] seem to have a human form, instinct with life within t[illegible] them, and not, as is common, a wooden frame. The hand[illegible] are wrought with rare care and thoroughly modelled, and apt in its expression. The [illegible] heard—that seldom happily treated feature in a statue—is beyond challenge here, and the manner in which it is brought in contact with the dress on which it lies is worthy of study. Skilfully wrought and gracefully disposed as are the folds of the cloak, its texture and its contours are hardly more expressive and faithful than those of the thinner body-vestment and the ample sash. We commend to the student the management of the turban, in its apparently infinite involutions, compactness, and oval outline.

"Mr. Woolner has received a commission to execute the large marble statue of Sir Bartle Frere, to be placed in the Town Hall at Bombay."

VACCINATION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

WE append a resolution of the Government of Bombay, passed on the 18th February, with reference to a letter received, through the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, from the Superintendent General of Vaccination, containing in the substance of reports from the various officers in charge of vaccination districts on the subject of the deaths from small-pox noticed in paragraph 10 of Government Resolution No. 1603, dated the 26th August last, and recommending, for adoption, the form of mortuary return proposed by Dr. Pinkerton, in supersession of the one given in paragraph 11 of the above resolution:—

"The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has learnt with much satisfaction, from the interesting reports now submitted, that there is no reason to apprehend that vaccination is on the decrease. On the contrary, taking the Presidency as a whole, there has been a marked and decided increase in the number of operations.

"The conduct of Dr. Turnbull in paying a special visit, in company with the Assistant Collector, Mr. Bell, to the Kheir and Jooneer Talooks, where the people seem to entertain a marked prejudice against vaccination, was very judicious. It would be well if Superintendents would generally adopt a similar course in respect to localities in which they may have reason to believe the inhabitants are unusually averse to vaccination.

"The recommendations of the several Officers may be summed up as follows:—

1st—Suppression by legal enactment of the practice of inoculation.

2nd—Rendering vaccination compulsory.

3rd—Increase in the number of vaccinators and appointment of native assistant superintendents.

4th—Careful registration of deaths from small-pox.

5th—Segregation of small-pox patients.

"His Excellency in Council is not prepared to take the necessary steps for the suppression of inoculation by legislative enactment. It would be clearly impossible to render vaccination compulsory unless full opportunity was afforded the people for complying with any law that might be enacted to this effect. Except in the Town and Island of Bombay, many years must probably elapse before the requisite agency can be provided throughout the country at large. A copy of these papers will be forwarded to the Bombay Association, and they will be requested to favour Government with their opinion as to the advisability of rendering vaccination compulsory in the Town and Island of Bombay.

"Government readily admit that the number of vaccinators are sadly inadequate. It must not be forgotten, however, that a good deal has recently been effected through the agency of municipalities towards increasing their number. Besides the men so entertained for the benefit of large towns, it is the opinion of His Excellency in Council that there should be at least one vaccinator to each Taluok for the agricultural population of rural villages. There should also be an assistant superintendent for each Collectorate. Any proposals to this effect will be duly submitted for the favourable consideration of the Government of India.

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL.

CONVENT LIFE IN ENGLAND.

A CASE which has been exciting a great deal of interest in England, and the result of which is reported in the London telegrams which we publish in another column, began in the Court of Queen's Bench, on the 3rd February, before the Lord Chief Justice and aspecial jury. *Saurin* vs. *Star and another* were the parties. We publish the *Times'* report :—

This is a very remarkable case, and promises to excite an unusual degree of public interest. The action is brought by a late inmate of a convent at Hull against the Superioress and another member of the order, and the declaration alleges that the defendants wrongfully and maliciously conspired together to compel the plaintiff to cease to be a member and to procure her expulsion by subjecting her to various indignities, persecutions, and annoyances, by depriving her of the food and clothing to which she was lawfully entitled, by imprisoning her, by preventing her from attending the services of the convent chapel, and by preferring false charges of disobedience, contempt of authority, neglect of duty, and other misconduct. There is a count of trover for a watch, wearing apparel, books and papers, and also one for libel, in respect of the allegations made against her to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Beverley. The damages are laid at £5,000. The defendants have paid £5 into court as sufficient to satisfy the count in trover, and as to the other counts have pleaded not guilty, that the plaintiff was not a member of the order nor entitled to the privileges and advantages of the institution, and that after the accruing of the matters of complaint and cause of action the same and all matters of difference were referred to the bishop, whose award was unfavourable to the plaintiff.

The Solicitor-General (Sir J. Coleridge, Q.C.), Mr. Digby Seymour, Q.C., and Mr. A. Wills were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., Mr. Mellish, Q.C., and Mr. Charles Russell for the defendants.

The Solicitor-General, in opening the case, stated that the facts about to be presented to the jury were a strange and painful revelation of conventual female nature, showing as they did what women were capable of when they shut themselves up from their kind, and did violence to the instincts of their nature, and the great, though mean and petty, cruelty they could wreak upon a sister in the name of a religion of love. This was no ultra-Protestant or indiscriminate attack on the belief and practice of the largest body of Christians in the world, for both parties were devoted believers in the Divine authority of the Roman Catholic Church. One of the defendants was the Superioress of the convent of Our Lady of Mercy at Hull, the other being a person high in position in the same establishment, while the plaintiff was connected with good families in Ireland, having two sisters nuns, a brother a Jesuit priest, and an uncle a parish priest at Drogheda. Brought up among Roman Catholic associations and influences, she came forward not to cast any aspersions on her Church or its religious orders, but to complain of a gross personal wrong inflicted upon her, as she believed, in breach of the rules of those orders, and contrary to the intention of the Church. She was desirous from youth of entering into religion, as it was termed, but her parents, not wishing that three of their daughters should embrace a conventual life, were for some years opposed to it. Ultimately obtaining their consent, she inspected several convents with her uncle, the Rev. Mr. Matthews, and in August, 1851, entered as a novice the convent of the Sisters of Mercy in Baggot-street, Dublin, an institution or congregation having less strict rules than those of a regular order, and allowing much external usefulness in teaching, nursing, and in other ways. On taking the habit she had to promise to observe the rules and customs of the community, to obey the Superioress in all things, whether in matters of great or little moment, agreeable or disagreeable, to spend her life in any office assigned her, however laborious, disagreeable, or humiliating, to receive and profit by public as well private reprehension and penance, to be willing to have her faults made known to the Superioress by whoever became acquainted with them, and to make the customary manifestations of conscience whenever required. She further declared her resolution to pass her life in an exact observance of the rules and customs without seeking for dispensation or particularity in regard to food, clothing, and lodging, and her willingness to go to and remain at any branch house, or to be sent to any foundation in any part of the United Kingdom, at the pleasure of her Superioress, taking, also, the vow of poverty, chastity, obedience, and the service of the poor, sick, and ignorant, according to the approved rules and constitutions of the community. She thus resigned absolutely all kinds of free will, and promised submission in word, deed, and thought to the Mother Superior. The latter had, therefore, a power such as it was most dangerous to intrust to poor fallible human creatures, and one capable of being used with the worst results, so as to produce, as in the present case, acts of violence and ill-usage certainly unjustifiable in point of morals and he believed also in point of law. The instructions or comments of the community exhorted the sisters to bear in mind that by the vow of obedience they had renounced their own will, resigning it to the direction of their superiors, and that they should obey the Mother Superior, as holding her authority from God, rather from love than from servile fear, should execute all her directions without hesitation, whether they were of great or little moment, agreeable or disagreeable, never murmuring, but with humility and spiritual joy carrying the sweet yoke of Jesus Christ, that they should behold God in their superiors, and His will in all their directions, and should be so firmly convinced that God spoke to them through their superiors as if an angel spoke to them, since Christ Himself had said "He that heareth you heareth me." The jury would understand submitted and the person who directed. When, however, the rule had once been embraced, release therefrom was the greatest pain, and expulsion was an indignity and reproach to which nothing worldly could be compared, the removal of the ring with which they were said to be married to our Lord and the being cast adrift on the world being to a person in the community a sentence worse than death. The sisters were directed to submit to and even to court injustice, and under the vow of poverty they were bound to keep their hearts disengaged from all affection to the things of this world, to be content with the food and raiment allotted them, and to be ready to relinquish objects assigned for their use, being forbidden to receive gifts without permission, and all gifts being regarded as for the use of the community. This rule would be inconvenient if carried out without reasonable qualification, and therefore they were allowed to speak of pins and needles, &c., as their own, and to have a sort of qualified *peculium* in small articles, though, if the Superioress chose to take their dress off, off it must come. Mrs. Star, known as Mary Joseph, entered the convent a few months before the plaintiff, and the co-defendant, Mrs. Kennedy, known as Mary Magdalen, a few months later. Great intimacy and affection at first existed between the plaintiff and Mrs. Star, and the latter, on being placed in 1853 at the head of a new convent at Clifford, near Tadcaster, Yorkshire, where Mrs. Kennedy joined her, was anxious for the plaintiff to remove there also. Her family objected, but strong pressure was brought to bear on them, and Cardinal Cullen, being consulted, consented to her removal, on the distinct understanding that she should be at liberty to return. Accordingly in 1856 she went to Clifford. In 1858 a convent was opened at Hull, of which Clifford, being less important, became a branch, and the defendants went to Hull, while the plaintiff divided her time between the two till 1864, when she went permanently to Hull. Her parents had desired her return, but Mrs. Star went over to Dublin to see them, and they reluctantly consented to her remaining in Yorkshire. Her brother went over to bring her back, but was told that she might write to her parents once a month, and everything went on pleasantly till in 1861 Mrs. Star wished to know what passed between the plaintiff and her confessor, thinking apparently that she was entitled to know this though nothing was regarded as more sacred than the seal of the confessional. The plaintiff, though not objecting to confess to her Superioress in another sort of way, did not choose to reveal what passed in the confessional. This appeared to be the first cause of alienation, and there were soon symptoms of distrust and dislike towards the plaintiff, who found that she was watched and was no longer admitted to Mrs. Star's intimacy. She remonstrated, and apparently with effect. On the removal of the sisterhood into a different building the plaintiff had to give orders and speak to "externs," as non-members were called of which no notice was taken at the time. Being in the outer world six or seven hours a day, attending to the schools, clothing, housekeeping, and infirmaries, she was unavoidably brought into contact with "externs." Mrs. Star continued averse to her, and her conversing with Mrs. Grimston, a great benefactress to the schools at Clifford, was recorded as a grave offence, though Mrs. Peniston and Mrs. Delany (the Superioress) had deputed her to see and talk with that lady. Mrs. M'Owne, who succeeded Mrs. Delany, prohibited her talking with Mrs. Grimston and also with the Roman Catholic priest who visited the schools. The plaintiff had to rise at 3 A.M. to do work sent over from Hull, and, on asking for an explanation of all this severity, was told by Mrs. Star that she had been too much put up and must be pulled down. Having once to cut out some clothes, she took a pair of scissors into her own room without Mrs. Star's leave, and she also took a piece of calico, worth a few pence, which she wanted for some article of dress; for both of which acts, as a breach of the vow of poverty, penance was inflicted. In September, 1861, Mr. Matthews visited her and wished her to return to Dublin, but this could not be done. Letters addressed to her were intercepted, and on her parents begging for a visit from her it was refused, though her father was in a dangerous state of health, Mrs. Star informing her mother that the obstacles to her seeing them might last many years, but that she might be transferred to an Irish community if it could be arranged. In March, 1862, the plaintiff wrote to Mr. Matthews, describing herself, not as unhappy, but as unsettled. The letter was, however, intercepted, and was now produced by the other side. In the same month Mrs. Star wrote to Mr. Matthews, suggesting that he should procure the plaintiff's speedy admission into another convent, she having committed a grave offence calling for severe punishment. In reply he expressed a wish to inquire into the merits of the case, and Mrs. Star rejoined by urging prompt action, adding that she would not be received back at Baggot-street, as the superiors there knew her too well. Her mother and brother went over, and, though at first refused, were allowed to see her at Clifford, when she evidently did not tell the whole story, but said she had been guilty of offences, and they left unhappy and unsatisfied. In the following August, during the religious exercises of the "Retreat," the plaintiff confessed that she had been corresponding with Mr. Matthews and with the Bishop with a view to obtaining a removal to another establishment, and she had to read an acknowledgment of having done this without the knowledge of her superiors, on her knees, before the whole sisterhood. Mrs. Star then wrote the following letter to the Bishop :—

"T. M. J., Convent of our Lady of Mercy,
"Anlaby-road, Hull, August 4, 1862.

"My Lord,—I find myself compelled to have recourse to your Lordship in the affair of Sr. M. Scholastica. The negotiations for her transfer to Baggot-street, Dublin, and to St. Mary's Drogheda, have both failed, and it only remains for me to claim your Lordship's kind intervention. The charge which is laid against Sr. M. Scholastica is that on two occasions, without the knowledge of her superiors, she wrote to her uncle, the Rev. Thomas Matthews, parish priest of St. Mary's, Drogheda, to employ his influence in procuring her removal to another community. Such intercourse with externs for such a purpose is a violation of a most essential point of religious life.

"Had Sr. M. Scholastica in other respects given edification to the community and satisfied her superiors, there might have been some reason for substituting a severe penance for the extreme course which I now propose. But, without going into minute details, her general levity of conduct, her habitual disregard of the rules in minor matters, her unauthorized intercourse with externs, her disregard for the rule of silence, her want of truth, and the danger of her example for others combine to decide against adopting the less severe measure. Past experience has shown me that little reliance can be placed on her promises of amendment. I have the full concurrence of the Council assigned me by our rule, and I may add that I have taken the best advice within my reach upon the whole case.

"What I propose is that Sr. M. S. should be released from her vows and dismissed from the community. The charge on which I make the proposal is that she wrote letters without the knowledge of her superiors to an extern to obtain his assistance in changing her community. Sr. M. Scholastica acknowledges that she wrote and sent the letters and she has signed an acknowledgment to that effect. Should your Lordship desire it, I will forward the document, or keep it until such time as your Lordship can in person inquire into this painful case.

"The sister on returning to the world will receive her dower from the community in Dublin.

"In reply to my application to have Sr. M. S. re-admitted in Baggot-street, the Rev. Mother wrote that the Archbishop had decided that she should not be re-admitted, and that the Rev. Mother could not allow her to return to be dismissed for faults committed in another community after an absence of nearly seven years.

"Sr. M. S. will return to Clifford at the end of this week. Should your Lordship decide on making the necessary investigation there, I should be thankful if your Lordship would give me notice of it that I might be on the spot if required.—I remain, my Lord, &c.,

"Sister MARY JOSEPH."

At a public chapter the plaintiff had to confess all kinds of offences, but not the correspondence with externs, on the ground that it might have a bad effect on the novices. Another instance of perverse and wicked cruelty, though, no doubt, instigated by motives which seemed perfectly right and justifiable to the actors, was the keeping back of letters informing her of the dangerous illness of her father, her family being much hurt at her apparent want of affection in not answering them, for she had been limited to writing home once a year. Letters from her father's sisters were sometimes given her with many passages blotted out, or were taken away and torn up before she had an opportunity of reading them. The letters of her brother, the Jesuit priest, were likewise intercepted. Once she was sent—he should be sorry to think purposely—to get something out of a drawer, in which were a pile of her brother's intercepted letters. Sometimes several letters were given her just as she left the writing-room to go immediately to Mass, which they were taken away destroyed, without her having read them. When ill, no medicine was allowed her, and in 1863 the death of one of her brothers was concealed from her for months, while, on being told of it, she was obliged to go about her work immediately. From August, 1863, she was ordered to make a monthly statement of her faults to Mrs. Star, and the jury were aware that, though bodily torture had ceased, the same spirit remained, and that people might be so influenced as to confess sins and states of mind absolutely fictitious. The learned counsel proceeded to read the following monthly epistles :—

"Convent of Mercy, Clifford, Oct., 3, 1863.

"My dearest Rev. Mother,—I think I should first apologize for the untidy bad spelling, &c., of my last note. I had no dictionary; next it was almost dark when I wrote the last page. I hoped this would be a note to make up for the last, but I cannot tell you, dear Rev. Mother, how I feel. Sr. M. Agnes has just told me how much you are displeased with me for the intrusions of my friends—uncle saying mass, &c. You little know, dear Rev. Mother, what a sorrowful meeting and parting it was for me, all it cost me. But God knows all. May he give me grace to be ever grateful and to bear every humiliation in the true spirit of penance for my past sins! I am very sorry you should have been so much annoyed. I sincerely trust with all my heart it will be our last meeting. It was to spare both our feelings my aunt left the room while my poor mother gave me an account of my dear brother's death, which she thought I got before. I think, dear Rev. Mother, you would have felt for her. She was very ill, and had no idea of coming, only my aunt persuaded her. She will, I fancy, never recover the shock of my brother's death. He received all the Sacraments in France, and only lived a week after he came home. If I only had such a life as death it would not have so much to fear. I did not ask my uncle to say mass. He had a long cold drive for it after a fast day. I suppose he thought he conferred a favour on me. Please God it will not occur again. I told Sr. M. Agnes all he said the evening he left that she might tell you. I do not think I shall have time nor do I think you would wish me to repeat it. I do not know how it is, but you see, dear Rev. Mother, I am always doing wrong, though I am trying my best to improve. Sr. M. Agnes says, I think, she had not to speak to me, or did I give her trouble lately; still I cannot feel I give the satisfaction others give, &c. I do not feel I ever make a meditation right, and sin[illegible] instructions have been read I feel more [illegible] The only meditation I feel to make is on the [illegible] or Death or Hell. I may do it better after [illegible] Mary Agnes told me to tell you I did not [illegible] benefit from the book with [illegible] was. [illegible] mortifie[illegible] when I am [illegible] than a year ago to take the Discipline three times a week, and wear a chain three other days, which I have done ever since. I was often going to ask for more, but shall be glad if you give me others. May I continue these? I really feel, dear Rev. Mother, as if I did not know what I am writing. I am so stupid just now, and I must finish, hoping, in your great charity, for forgiveness for all the annoyance I have caused you this past month. I hope yet, after all, to be better, and only beg Almighty God will not spare me here (or you either), dear Rev. Mother, that I may be spared for all eternity. I shall ever feel too grateful if He only lets me remain in His Holy house until death, no matter what come. Do, dear Rev. Mother, get prayers for me. Sr. M. Agnes told me to ask you for a sweeping-brush for the school, which we want very badly, I feel.

"Believe me, my dear Rev. Mother, your obedient child in Jesus Christ, "Sr. M. SCHOLASTICA.

On the 7th of November she wrote to the Rev. Mother as follows :—

"I am now going to write. I really do not know what to say. I see I commit many, many faults, and I feel I give much trouble; still, all I know I acknowledge, and do what I can to repair them. I do feel grateful for the humiliation sent me by God through you the last time you were here for many reasons, but particularly on Sr. M. Evangelista's account. I often said to Sr. M. Agnes I dreaded being with the novices, lest I might say or do anything. I know so little of their regulations, but now I feel at ease. Surely she will never copy any of my sayings or doings. I looked on myself, dear Rev. Mother, far below the last sister in the community, and I never said a more fervent prayer than one that I may never to my dying day be looked on but with the same contempt I am at present. Were I only humble, charitable, and obedient, I feel I would be all, and still, with all my sins and faults, I do not feel I am worse, and hope, through the infinite mercy of our Good God, one day to be better, with the assistance of the many good holy prayers that are offered for me. I have begged hard in my offering of the works, &c., of this month the poor souls to help me, which I feel they will. I once contradicted Sr. M. Agnes, and answered her in a disrespectful manner—said the Office of the Dead so badly that I feel Sr. M. Evangelista must have been dissatisfied, and both sisters greatly distracted. I will try to learn it. I have been very often unkind and impatient with the little children; showed a dislike to do things I was told by my superior; often rang the bells a few minutes late. I feel you do not know I go to the library every Sunday. Sr. Mary Evangelista has not a thing to do at the time. You know better than I can explain to you those who come there take. How I am to avoid speaking to them I know not; it is the cause of more pain to them I can tell you, though it lasts only half an hour or a little more. Another thing, I do not know whether I am interfering in others' business, but as I have been so long trying to sweep out a large school with a little help, on my knees, with an old handbrush, and one you could scarcely call a brush, I do not think, now that we have got a little better brush, you would allow it (the school brush) to be used for all the stone steps, passages, pantry, and scullery (which are always wet), kitchen, &c. The last brush was worn out on those; then it was left in the school. I do not know whether Sr. M. Agnes is aware of it or not, but I would not make a remark about it except to you. May I use the *Elevation of the Soul* for a meditation book or some of those small ones on the Passion from the case in community-room, with Sr. M. Agnes' permission? I must now finish this stupid note. No wonder you say it is loss of time and paper. I only wish I could do it like others, and as it ought to be done."

On the 6th of December she wrote—

"I was going to ask to wait until Wednesday to write my note. Then I thought something else might prevent me, and I had better write a short one to-day. I suppose Sr. M. Agnes told why I did not write yesterday. I do not feel able to hold the pen now, but trust to obedience to get me on. You will expect I am more obedient, but I twice showed reluctance to do what Sr. M. Agnes told me, and made objections; but she said she would not have put another sister's obedience to such a test. I was a few minutes late for supper twice, rang the bells three or four times a few minutes late, often spoke cross and unkind to the little children.

I also contradicted Sr. M. Agnes twice. . . ."

On January 2, 1864, after stating that she had wished to write another letter instead of the preceding one, and stating her resolution to try once more to do her best to keep the rules, she continued—

"I never said a more fervent prayer than that I might keep my present position in the community to my death (that is below all) only I persevere to the end of my days in religion. . . . I wish sincerely I could tell you all my faults, but that I cannot do in writing. I forgot to ring the 3 o'clock prayer bell once; rang the night prayer bell five minutes late once; often unkind and cross with the little children, and spoke more than was necessary. Sr. Mr. Agnes says I often show want of submission of judgment in the school. I shall try hard to correct that in future. Neglected twice to read a book of instruction for half-an-hour in the week. I thought I would be able to write a long letter this time but all seems to have left my head."

In her next letter the plaintiff, after confessing similar faults, went on to say—

"I feel I have tried my best to take mutton, but cannot do so yet. God alone knows how much I wish I could. . . . I feel I will not do without medicine. I got two pills in all, which did me no good. I think they are too old. Since we came back last August, on one each time. I did not ask for medicine, as Sr. M. Agnes said you did not wish us to take it. As I can take my meals quite well, I resolved to leave this to Providence, but several times lately I felt as if I could not live only for a short time, from a violent internal pain, so as I could not stir. . . . I never take soup, as all the other sisters do almost every day, nor can I do so. I tried more than once. Now, dear Rev. Mother, I do not by any means wish to have medicine, nor will I think about it if you say not, but I felt I was bound to tell you this."

In April, 1864, she wrote a short note, stating that owing to headache and to the talking of the two sisters in making up their accounts she could not write at length. She added—

"I think uncle, my brother, and cousin would say mass for poor Mother M. of Mercy if I asked, but I did not know whether you wish me to do so."

On the 4th of June she wrote :—

"I really know not how to begin to write; like the last time I saw you I wished so much to speak, but could not, you seemed so displeased with me. I cannot tell you how I felt all the way coming, and how many nights and days I fretted over it . . . Willingly could I wish to be laid beside poor M. M. of Mercy were it God's holy will. . . . I know my faults are many—sister sees them much better than I do. I only know I feel I do not do a single thing from morning until night as I ought, or anything like it. I rang the bells a few times a few minutes late for psalm before dinner, spoke cross and unkind to the little children, and more than was necessary in a loud tone of voice, made remarks sometimes at recreation contrary to charity, and once made a remark on how thick the bread and butter was cut for tea. How I wish, dear Rev. Mother, I could begin again, or begin even for the past seven or eight years. All the sins and faults of my life date from that. I fear little for those before them, if you would only forget the past. . . ."

It seemed incredible that Christian ladies could subject a fellow creature to such humiliations, but these letters had been supplied under a Judge's order from the *arcana* of the convent. When teaching in the school she was never allowed to sit, even kneeling on a form out of sheer weariness being treated, he believed, as a breach of discipline; and if visitors asked her questions she had to motion them to address some one else. Being a clever needlewoman, she was put under somebody to learn sewing, and was subjected to annoyances and torments which only a feminine mind could have devised. In 1864 her brother, on coming over from Ireland to visit her, was only allowed to see her for under half an hour, a second interview being refused, and when the Bishop of Beverley, on being appealed to, thought she had committed a great error of judgment, Mrs. Star wrote in reply—

"Her presence in the midst of us is certainly a very heavy cross, but we respect and acknowledge your lordship's motives in overruling our wishes. Another reason for that feeling of uneasiness which your lordship seems to think is a studied reserve and proceeds from a want of trust in your personal dispositions is the very presence of that sister in our community. We feel and know that she is not one of us, and that she is an enemy living with us in the community and among the superiors. I trust your lordship will not be displeased with me if I say that so long as she continues with us we feel we cannot enjoy entire peace and happiness as a community. I long for the day when your lordship will say that we may at least send her back to her community in Dublin, as we may justly do, for she does not belong to the foundation of our convent. She came here by a vote after the community had been formed. She was never formally received by the Bishop or accepted by the votes of our chapter as is usual. The omission of these usages may have been permitted by kind providence in order to enable us now to free ourselves from so dangerous a member. It is not possible for me to say what a cloud she is on the general spirit of the community."

She further informed the Bishop that the issue of his visitation—when he apparently spoke kindly to the plaintiff—was to make her more humble, obedient, and exacting, demanding her rights on all occasions, and had given her and her supporters "an immense triumph over us, of which they show their full appreciation wherever they have an opportunity." She claimed credit, too, for allowing the brother to see her after the usual hour, and for a longer time than usual, adding that on the morning when the second interview was refused "after a great deal of talking he went." The straw mattress was removed from the plaintiff's bed, obliging her to lie on a wooden bench with only a single blanket and a counterpane, and when she put some of her clothes on it for warmth these were taken away. On being removed from Clifford to Hull she had to walk in the rain to and from the railway, carrying a heavy basket and holding an umbrella, not over herself, but over the Superioress. She was set to scrub floors, clean the hearth, and do every kind of menial work, the apparent intention being to make her life miserable and break down her bodily strength. Being set to frame some prints, she showed one to another sister, and asked whether she had cut it straight, which breach of discipline Mrs. Star visited with a lecture, holding her up as a warning to the community. She was forced to sit apart and at a distance from the fire, and on Sunday, Corpus Christi Day, and Easter Day was set to paste bits of paper over the pictures in the Roman Catholic books, though a festival. She had also to cut out clothes on a Sunday, and her food was habitually bad and insufficient, being constantly fed on mutton, which in one of her monthly statements she prayed God she might get to like. Nothing is known there were people who could speak extenuation.

The Lord Chief Justice—The having nothing but mutton to eat was intolerable.

Mr. Hawkins—It was remarked that these were all kinds of ingenious modes of making mutton disagreeable. Sometimes it was lukewarm, then lukewarm and fatty, next lukewarm, fatty, and the leavings of other people's dinners. [illegible] up the aggravation in this way, in order to give pain and annoyance, bespoke great experience and power of conception. The plaintiff had to confess faults publicly on her knees, and being sent into a place where there was a stranger, who asked her to transmit a message, she had to confess her "I will" as a breach of obedience. She was also obliged to write on a scrap of paper "Sister M. Scholastica is at Hull," and to direct it to her brother—whom she was not allowed to see—with the prefix of "Mr." The indignant letter which he wrote to her complaining of this insult was intercepted, and was now produced by the defendant. The learned counsel then noticed Mrs. Star's tender of resignation, on the ground that either she or the plaintiff must yield, and that a settled gloom and restraint rested on all the establishment, which, he remarked, was not surprising if the sister saw a person treated as the plaintiff was and were unable to remonstrate.

The Lord Chief Justice asked whether there was no council within the walls, or influence to temper undue severity, and the Solicitor-General replied in the negative; but Mr. Hawkins cited the rule requiring the Mother-Assistant, bursar, and mistress of the novices discretes or council of the Superioress, who should consult them in all important matters, and with the aid of their advice determine what ought to be done.

The Solicitor-General maintained that the Superioress had despotic authority, subject to an appeal to the Bishop, adding that in point of fact Mrs. Kennedy only had been consulted, and hence had been made a co-defendant. He then went on to mention the Bishop's conclusion that if one of the two must submit it must be the plaintiff, and read another letter addressed by Mrs. Star to the Bishop, which, after remarking on the plaintiff's perversity, defiance, and bitterness, proceeded thus :—

"We have long suspected her of stealing; suspicions are not proofs, therefore I have been silent on that head. Within the last year I have discovered that my suspicions were well grounded, and that her offences can be proved by different members of the community. . . . I believe her late conduct has been occasioned by her vexation at the precautions which have been quietly taken to guard her against indulging this propensity in the convent, but, like an incurable disease, if healed in one place, it breaks out in another with greater malignity. We now fear that she steals from the school children. . . . She speaks of herself as if she were a suffering saint and the victim of unjust persecution."

The correspondence between the Bishop and Mrs. Star was continued, one of the letters written by the former mentioning that he had obtained from Rome faculties for absolving the plaintiff from her vows, and reminding Mrs. Star that the charges must be fully proved in order to make those powers of any avail. The plaintiff was placed under the strictest surveillance, a nun sleeping on each side of her; her clothes were made dirty and uncomfortable, and in July, 1865, the ring was taken off her finger. The notion seemed to be to get her to leave of her own accord, so as to avoid expulsion, which might possibly result in an action at law for breach of the contract into which she had entered. Her fingers being chapped and sore from hard work, one of the sisters suggested the application of candle-grease, which she accordingly used, but Mrs. Star obliged her to wash it off and wear a brass thimble, which he believed was particularly bad for an open chilblain. Her books and papers were also taken from her. Months before the inquiry was arranged for, the Bishop had written to Rome for faculties which, except in the result evidently contemplated, would have been useless, but he foresaw the contingency that she might refuse to be absolved, and he accordingly resolved that the absolution should have effect conditionally on her attending ten masses. The first ten masses she attended—and he believed religious persons attended mass daily—were to absolve her, whether she wished it or not. The learned counsel then read some further correspondence, in which the Bishop informed Mrs. Star of the probable issue of the Commission, and concluded by invoking the Divine light and guidance—an invocation which would have been better omitted seeing that the result was already predetermined. From other letters it appeared that the plaintiff's brother had spoken of her as a suffering saint, and had made a serious charge against the community; that Mr. Mathews recommended Dr. O'Hanlon, librarian of Maynooth, as a member of the Commission; and that the Bishop required a promise from her family to remove her if the decision was adverse, and forbade the presence at the inquiry of any relative except Mr. Matthews. The learned counsel then mentioned the inability of the plaintiff's advisers to serve a subpœna on Dr. O'Hanlon, or to ascertain whither he had gone.

The Lord Chief Justice took it for granted Dr. O'Hanlon would attend as soon as he learned that his absence had been commented on.

Mr. Hawkins assured his lordship that the defendants had no knowledge in the matter, and would interpose no objection to admitting Dr. O'Hanlon's evidence at any stage or to adjourning the trial.

The Lord Chief Justice presumed that his absence was accidental, and felt sure that, on finding his evidence to be essential, high sense of duty would induce him to come forward.

Mr. Hawkins said his clients would give any assistance in their power.

The Solicitor-General had no doubt as to Dr O'Hanlon's personal feeling, but there might be influences which one could easily understand—of the conscious employment of which he entirely acquitted the defendants—which might fully account for the widowed condition of the Maynooth library. (A laugh.)

The Lord Chief Justice hoped that supposition was a mistaken one, and that no authority would exercise an influence to keep Dr. O'Hanlon out of the way when his presence was challenged as a witness essential to the administration of justice.

Mr. Hawkins would consent to any report or statement of Dr. O'Hanlon's in possession of the other side being put in.

The Lord Chief Justice must say that if he did not come forward before the case closed, after the appeal made not only by the Solicitor-General, but by himself, as presiding over the Court, it must be looked on as a great scandal in a matter of great public concern.

The Solicitor-General was aware an innocent explanation might be forthcoming, but Dr. O'Hanlon left Maynooth the day after Mr. Wills's motion for a subpœna to serve on him had been reported in *The Times* and had appeared in the Dublin newspapers. Another thing equally curious was that the Jesuit priest, who seemed to have had a strong view in favour of his sister, and whose evidence would be valuable, though of course open to observation as coming from a brother, could not be found. These gentlemen might have gone on a party of pleasure to South America (a laugh), for there were sometimes strange reasons for absence, but he had felt it his duty to state that their presence had vainly been sought. The Bishop informed Mr. Matthews on the 1st of January that he had chosen the four fittest persons in his diocese—Canon Walker, of Scarborough, president, Canon Chadwick, of Ushaw College, the Revs. E. Porter and F. Pinet—to act on the Commission with Dr. O'Hanlon, and in another letter told him he had communicated absolutely nothing to them, so as to prejudice nobody and to leave every one unfettered, and that he should not himself be present. Mrs. Star, however, went to Liverpool to see Mr. Porter, one of the commissioners, who, judging by his behaviour during the inquiry, was well "precognosced" beforehand. The plaintiff was not allowed a moment's relaxation from her duties and could only think of her defence in the common room, when at meals or when talking was going on, being refused a private room. She observed one or two of the sisters daily at work writing in the library, but on mentioning this before the commissioners she was sharply contradicted by Mr. Porter. Just before the inquiry better clothes were given her, instead of the dirty and unwashed ones she had been restricted to. Mr. Matthews arrived the day before, but she was only allowed to see him a quarter of an hour, whereas Mr. Porter spent a good part of the day at the convent, and in constant communication with the defendants. No witnesses appeared before the Commission, but the charges were read, and she was asked whether they were true. She denied them, and offered to make an explanation, but was told that this could not be allowed, and that the whole thing must rest on the written statements and on her denials. The Bishop had refused to supply copies of the articles, but Mr. Matthews made notes of the charges. From these it appeared that the charges of disobedience were of dissatisfaction with the food and clothing, eating during prohibited hours, speaking privately to the priest, conversation with externs, approaching the Sacraments for the purposes of deception, keeping a biscuit in her drawer, grumbling about her bed, telling untruths, unkindness to the scholars, privately eating buttered toast, substituting one sweeping brush for another, washing her hands at the sink, and putting wood on the fire in winter. (Laughter.) In four letters to the Bishop Mrs. Star had made charges of a very different character, but at the trial not a syllable was said about theft or offences against morality. These trumpery things, extending over nine years, being brought forward about buttered toast and conversing with externs. She had had three days' notice of the trial, but to this hour she had received no copy of the charges. To these unproved and unproveable accusations she was called on, without any preparation, to give answers, and it was actually part of the Bishop's instructions that she was to be found guilty if four-fifths of the Commission did not find her innocent. (The Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Hawkins remarked that this seemed impossible, but the Solicitor-General replied that a great deal of what had occurred would have been deemed impossible.) She was under these circumstances found guilty, and the Bishop then wrote to Mr. Matthews claiming the fulfilment of the promise of removal, and remarking that had the decision been in her favour he should have recommended her removal, since so grave a reproach against the whole community would have made it expedient for her own sake. Mr. Matthews, in reply, explained that he had given no such promise, and stated that the parents considered the investigation was neither full nor impartial, nor such as his lordship had promised. He added—

"I remonstrated with the Commission on this point, but to no avail. Your lordship will remember I was most anxious you should be present at the Commission; if you were, many of the indecent exhibitions would have been prevented which made the inquiry, by the conduct of some, worse than a cruel and offensive farce. . . . I bore you present to hear the detail of the mouldy bread kept up for Scholastica for many days, or the sweeping of a duster on her veil even in chapel, the several times she was ignominiously stripped by the rev. mother and other nuns, and obliged to silence even at recreation, and that never interrupted except for the purpose of insult for the last three years, your lordship would assign punishment in a different quarter. . . . I am sorry to think your lordship could not discover any other mode of proceeding, except the removal of my unfortunate niece whether guilty or not."

The Bishop asked for an explanation from Mrs. Star on some of these points, and appeared to be satisfied with her reply. The learned counsel read further correspondence as to the removal of the plaintiff, in the course of which the Bishop hinted that, as a last resource, if her friends did not remove her from the convent, he would remove the convent from her. A proposal which caused much laughter in court, in which the learned Judge joined. Some of the letters mentioned that her delay would be returned an application for dispensation to allow her to remain after having ceased to be a sister. They tried to expel her in various ways, but at last found they must use force. On the 13th of March she wrote to Mrs. Star :—

"From the course of treatment pursued towards me, and all I am obliged to endure in every way, I wish to say to you I will never leave this convent of my free will; so if you are determined to expel me, you must put me out by force. If such be your resolve, put me out now, and as my brother is here he will take me with him."

He would now describe the manner in which they, compelled her to leave off wearing her religious dress. Without attempting to take it off by force they put a secular dress on the bed in her cell. Of course, when she went to bed, she took off her nun's habit, which was abstracted in the course of the night, so that in the morning she was under the necessity of assuming the secular dress. One morning Mrs. Star and a number of sisters came into her room, and Mrs. Star told her that the Bishop had absolved her from her vows, that she was now a secularized person, and that she must quit the convent. She said, however, that she would not go; God had placed her in the house; no doubt she was at their mercy, but she would stay there till death. About 9 o'clock she was taken to the bath-room, where there was a small fire, which was burnt out, and from that day—viz., the day after the finding of the commission until Miss Saurin left the convent, she was never again allowed to go near a fire. On her going to bed Mrs. Star informed her that she must not stay in the place, and that all she received now was in the way of alms and so much taken out of the coffers of the community. She stayed in the bathroom, however, for seven or eight days. One Sunday she was told that she might go to mass, and she entreated that she might be permitted to attend it in her nun's habit, but her request was refused and she accordingly went to the chapel in her secular costume. During all this time she was not permitted to have any religious books not even a Bible or Missal, and even a copy of *The Imitation of Christ*, which was found in the room, was taken from her. In addition to this she was continually watched by the sisters, and kept confined to one part of the room. On one occasion, while the sisters were engaged in some religious service, she went into the corridor and began to go through the devotion called the "Way of the Cross." Mrs. Star and Mrs. Kennedy, however, came and told her she had no business there, and made her go back to her cell. They said she was a secular, and that as long as she remained in the house she must not go beyond her cell door. Indeed, on one occasion the door was tied up with a rope to prevent her getting out. Altogether she was confined in this kind of way for about a month—without being allowed to have soap, or water to wash in, while those necessaries were supplied to the person who slept in the room and kept guard over her. Between February and May she was only allowed three changes of under-linen. The drink given to her was more like the washings of coffee-pots than anything else, and the meat consisted of scraps of cold mutton. When she began to get ill she begged for a little better food. Mrs. Star said she might have some, but added, "Remember that everything you take is so much robbing of the poor." About February she was removed to a wretched garret, which had been previously used as a lumber-room, and here she was treated in much the same way as before. She was under the necessity of using the garret, as she had done the room, for all the purposes of nature. There being no chair in the place she was obliged to sit on the floor. At last Mrs. Star had a dress made for her, which fitted her tight to the skin all over. In the end she wrote to her brother, who instructed Sir Henry Cooper to call upon her, and that eminent physician would in the course of the trial state the condition in which he found the poor woman. This was no doubt very strange and a very painful case; but he would make no comment on the facts which he would now proceed to prove, because those facts would speak for themselves far more eloquently than any comment he could make upon them. In conclusion the learned gentleman said he should not utter a single word against conventual institutions, nor against the principles of the persons who resided in them. He should make no appeal to feeling, still less to prejudice; but he must express an earnest hope that the result of this trial would be to teach those ladies that, although they shrouded themselves in seclusion and sheltered themselves under the shadow of religion, English justice had eyes which could pierce through all their veils, and that English law had power enough to protect them.

(To be continued.)

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